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Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

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BY THE LAST MAILS.

Mr. Munroe's Remonstrance.

REMONSTRANCE
By the MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY of the United States, to the *British Government*; communicated by THE PRESIDENT to Congress.

NO. 12.

Great-Cumberland Place, Sept 23, 1805.

MY LORD,

I FLATTERED myself, from what passed in our last interview, that I should have been honored, before this, with an answer from your lordship, to my letters, respecting the late seizure of American vessels. I understood it to be agreed, that the discussion which then took place, should be considered as inofficial, as explanatory only of the ideas which we might respectively entertain on the subject, and that your lordship would afterwards give me such a reply to my letters, respecting that measure, as his majesty's government might desire to have communicated to the government of the United States. In consequence, I have since waited with anxiety such a communication, in the daily expectation of receiving it. It is far from being my desire to give your lordship any trouble in this business, which I can avoid, as the time which has since elapsed sufficiently shews. But the great importance of the subject, which has indeed become more so, by the continuance of the same policy and the frequency of seizures which are still made of American vessels, place me in a situation of peculiar responsibility. My government will expect of me correct information on this point, in all its views, and I am very desirous of complying with its just expectation. I must, therefore, again request that your lordship will be so good as to enable me to make such a representation to my government, of that measure, as his majesty's government may think proper to give.

I am sorry to add, that the longer I have reflected on the subject, the more confirmed I have been in the objections to the measure. If we examine it in reference to the law of nations, it appears to me to be repugnant to every principle of that law; if by the understanding, or as it may be more properly called, the agreement of our governments, respecting the commerce in question, I consider it equally repugnant to the principles of that agreement. In both these views your lordship will permit me to make some additional remarks on the subject.

By the law of nations, as settled by the most approved writers, no other restraint is acknowledged on the trade of neutral nations, with those at war, than that it be impartial between the latter; that it shall not extend to articles which are deemed contraband of war; nor to the transportation of persons in military service; nor to places actually blockaded or besieged. Every other commerce of a neutral with a belligerent is considered a lawful commerce: and every other restraint on it to either of the belligerents by the other, an unlawful restraint.

The list of contraband is well defined, as are also the circumstances which constitute a blockade. The best authorities have united in confining the first to such articles as are used in war, and are applicable to military purposes; and requiring, to constitute the latter, the disposition of such a force, consisting of stationary ships, so near the port, by the power which attacks it, as to make it dangerous for the vessel of a neutral power to enter it. The late treaty between Great-Britain and Russia, designates these circumstances as necessary to constitute a blockade, and it is believed that it was never viewed before in a light more favourable to the invading power.

The vessels condemned were engaged in a commerce between the United States and some port in Europe, or between those states and the West-India Islands, belonging to an enemy of Great Britain. In the European voyage the cargo consisted of the productions of the colonies; in the voyage to the West-Indies, it consisted of the goods of the power to which the colony belonged, and to which the ship was destined. The ship and cargo in every case, were the property of American citizens, and the cargo had been landed and the duty on it paid in the United States. It was decided that these voyages were continuous, and the vessels and cargoes were condemned on the principle that the commerce was illegal. I beg to refer more especially in this statement to the case of the Essex; an appeal from the judgment of the Vice-Admiralty Court at New-Providence, in which the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in confirming that judgment, established this doctrine.

It requires but a slight view of the subject to be satisfied that these condemnations are incompatible with the law of nations as above stated. None of the cases have involved a question of contraband, of blockade, or of any other kind that was ever contested till of late, in favour of a belligerent against a neutral power. It is not on any principle that it is applicable to any such cause, that the measure can be defended. On what principle then is it supported by Great-Britain? What is the nature and extent of her doctrine? What are the circumstances which recommend the arguments which support it? For information on these points, we cannot refer to the well-known writers on the law of nations; no illustration can be obtained from them of a doctrine which they never heard of. We must look for it to an authority more modern; to one which, however respectable for the learning and professional abilities of the judge who presides, is, nevertheless, one which, from many considerations, is not obligatory on other powers. In a report of the decisions of the Court of Admiralty of this kingdom, we find a notice of a series of orders issued by the government, of different dates and imports, which have regulated this business. The first of these bears date on the 6th of November, 1793; the second on the 8th of January, 1794; the third on the 25th of January, 1798. Other orders have been issued since the commencement of the present war. It is these orders which have authorised the seizures that were made, at different times, in the course of the last war, and were lately made by British cruisers of the vessels of the United States. They too form the law which has governed the Courts in the decisions on the several cases which have arisen under those seizures. The first of these orders prohibits altogether every species of commerce between neutral countries and enemies colonies, and between neutral and other countries, in the productions of those colonies; the second and subsequent orders modify it in various forms. The doctrine however, in every decision, is the same; it is contended in each, that the character and just extent of the principles is to be found in the first order, and that every departure from it since, has been a relaxation of the principle, not claimed of right by neutral powers, but conceded in their favour gratuitously by Great-Britain.

In support of these orders it is urged, that as the colonial trade is a system of monopoly to the parent country in time of peace, neutral powers have no right to participate in it in time of war, although they be permitted so to do by the parent country: that a belligerent has a right to interdict them from such a commerce. It is on this system of internal restraint, this regulation of colonial trade, by the powers having colonies, that a new principle of the law of nations, is attempted to be founded: one which seeks to discriminate in respect to the commerce of neutral powers, with a belligerent, between different parts of the territory of the same power, and likewise subverts many other principles of great importance, which have heretofore been held sacred among nations. It is believed that so important a superstructure was never raised on so slight a foundation. Permit me to ask, does it follow, because the parent country monopolises in peace the whole commerce of its colonies, that in war it should have no right to regulate it at all? That on the contrary it should be construed to transfer, in equal extent, a right to its enemy, to the prejudice of the parent country, of the colonies, and of neutral powers? If this doctrine was sound, it would certainly institute a new and singular mode of acquiring and losing rights; one which would be highly advantageous to one party, while it was equally injurious to the other. To the colonies, more especially, it would prove peculiarly onerous and oppressive. It is known that they are essentially dependent for their existence, on supplies from other countries; especially the United States of America, who being in their neighbourhood, have the means of furnishing them with the greatest certainty, and on the best terms. It is not sufficient that they be subjected to that restraint in peace, when the evils attending it, by the occasional interference of the parent country, may be, and are frequently repaired? Is it consistent with justice or humanity, that it should be converted into a principle, in favour of an enemy, inexorable of course, but otherwise without the means of listening to their complaints, not for their distress or oppression only, but for their extermination? But there are other insuperable objections to this doctrine. Are not the colonies of every country a part of its domain, and do they not continue to be so, until they are severed from it by conquest? Is not the power to regulate commerce incident to the sovereignty, and is it not co-extensive over the whole territory which any government possesses? Can one belligerent acquire any right to the territory of another, but by conquest? And can any rights, which appertain thereto, be otherwise defeated or curtailed in war? In whatever light, therefore, the subject is viewed, it appears to me evident that this doctrine cannot be supported. No distinction, founded in reason, can be taken between the different parts of the territory of the same power to justify it. The separation of one portion from another by the sea, gives lawfully to the belligerent which is superior on that element, a vast ascendency in all concerns on which the success of the war, or the relative prosperity of their respective dominions, may in any degree depend. It opens to such power ample means for its own aggrandisement, and for the harrassment and distress of its adversary. With these it should be satisfied. But neither can that circumstance, nor can any of internal arrangement, which any power may adopt for the government of its dominions, be construed to give to its enemy any other advantage over it. They certainly do not justify the doctrine in question; which asserts that the law of nations varies in its application to different portions of the territory of the same power: that it operates in one mode, in respect to one, and in another, or even not at all, in respect to another; that the rights of humanity, of neutral powers, and all other rights, are to sink before it.

It is further urged that neutral powers ought not to complain of this restraint, because they stand under it, on the same ground, with respect to their commerce, which they held in time of peace. But this fact, if true, gives no support to the pretensions. The claim involves a question of right, not of interest. If the neutral powers have a right in war to such commerce with the colonies of the enemies of Great-Britain, as the parent states respectively allowed, they ought not to be deprived of it by her, nor can its just claims be satisfied by any compromise of the kind alluded to. For this argument to have the weight which it is intended to give it, the commerce of the neutral powers, with those colonies should be placed and preserved through the war, in the same state, as if it had not occurred. Great-Britain should in respect to them take the place of the parent country, and do every thing which the latter would have done, had there been no war.—To discharge that duty, it would be necessary for her to establish such a police over the colony, as to be able to examine the circumstances attending it annually, to ascertain whether the crops were abundant, supplies from other quarters had failed, and eventually to decide whether under such circumstances the parent country would have opened the ports to neutral powers. But these offices cannot be performed by any power which is not in possession of the colony; that can only be obtained by conquest, in which case, the victor would of course have a right to regulate its trade as it thought fit.

It is also said that neutral powers have no right to profit of the advantages which are gained in war, by the arms of Great-Britain. This argument has even less weight than the others. It does not, in truth, apply at all to the question. Neutral powers do not claim a right, as already observed, to any commerce with the colonies which Great-Britain may have conquered of her enemies, otherwise than on the conditions which she imposes.—The point in question turns on the commerce which they are entitled to with the colonies which she has not conquered, but still remain subject to the dominion of the parent country. With such it is contended, for reasons that have been already given, that neutral powers have a right to enjoy all the advantages in trade which the parent country allows them: a right which the mere circumstance of war cannot deprive them. If Great-Britain had a right to prohibit that commerce, it existed before the war began, and of course before she had gained any advantage over her enemies. If it did not then exist, it certainly does not at the present time. Rights of the kind in question, cannot depend on the fortune of war, or other contingencies. The law which regulates them is invariable, until it be changed by the competent authority. It forms a rule equally between belligerent powers, and between neutral and belligerent, which is dictated by reason and sanctioned by the usage and consent of nations.

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presumed, proved that the claim of Great-Britain to prohibit the commerce of neutral powers in the manner proposed, is repugnant to the law of nations.—If, however, any doubt remained on that point, other considerations which may be urged cannot fail to remove it.—The number of orders of different imports which have been issued by governments to regulate the seizure of neutral vessels is a proof that is no established law for the purpose. And the strictness with which the courts have followed those orders, through their various modifications, is equally a proof that there is no other authority for the government of their decisions. If the order of the 5th of November, 1793, contained the true doctrine of the law of nations, there would have been no occasion for those which followed, nor is it probable that they would have been issued: indeed if that order had been in conformity with that law, there would have been no occasion for it. As in the cases of blockade and contraband, the law would have been well known without an order, especially one so very descriptive; the interest of the cruisers, which is always sufficiently active, would have prompted them to make the seizures, and the opinions of eminent writers, which in that case would not have been wanting, would have furnished the courts the best authority for their decisions.

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MASSACHUSETTS,

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From the correspondence respecting Hungary, we learn that the Arch Duke Palatine, by General Palffy, announced to the French that without intentions of hostility, the Kingdom of Hungary would be guarded from the depredations of the Austrian army, relying on the disposition of the French to prevent any excesses. And General Devoust of the French army declared that the French Emperor was ready to consider Hungary as neutral.

General Clarke was appointed Governor General of the Upper and Lower Austria. In the surrender of Vienna, the French came into possession of immense military stores. Above 2 thousand field pieces came into their hands, besides other ordnance, and a vast quantity of powder.

The following is a Statistical account of the successes of the French, as given at Ratisbon by a person acquainted with the dominions of Austria. The French have taken all hither Austria, and the Imperial fiefs in Swahis, a great part of Bohemia, upper and lower Austria, a part of Moravia, the kingdom of Hungary, which submitted of its own accord to France, Syria, Corinthia, Carniola and part of Istria; all the Venetian territory so called, and all the Tyrol country. These states and provinces have 18 millions of inhabitants.

The French column which passed the Danube at Linta, reached Budweis, and took the magazines in that place. On the 11th November, General Hilliers entered Pilsen, in Bohemia, with 14 000 men. The Austrian Duke Ferdinand, who had made this place his head-quarters, retreated to Beraun. In consequence, orders had been given to evacuate Prague, and to retire to Olmutz: The capitulation of Kufstein, in the Tyrol was obtained by the Bavarian troops. Four hours were given, on the 7th of November to the garrison to determine. The 25th bulletin explains the capitulation of the Russian army, after the action at Hollabrun. Baron Wintzingerode was aid-de-camp-general of his Russian Majesty, and propoled to capitulate. The Emperor of France refused his consent, as the Baron had not due powers, but as it was announced that the Emperor of Russia was near, if this prince should ratify the convention, it should have the ratification of the French Emperor. The event is given in the next bulletin. In the Tyrol, the Arch Duke was in great danger of being surrounded but he had formed a junction with his brother the Arch Duke Charles, at Leybach. Since the last bulletin from Italy, it is reported that the French division, which had entered Goritz, was upon the march to Trieste, the Austrian port on the Adriatic. The accounts of the situation of the city of Venice, are contradictory. It has been said that some measures, by consent, had preserved this city from any present interruptions.

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The following articles are extracted from the Bourdeaux Gazette, of Dec. 3, 1805:—

BOURDEAUX, DEC. 3.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Zinaim, 27th Brumaire, (Nov. 18.)

Prince Murat, being informed that the Russian Generals, immediately after the signing of the convention, had set out on their march, with a portion of their army, towards Zinaim, and that every thing indicated that the other part was going to follow it and escape us, made known to it that the Emperor had not ratified the convention, and that in consequence he was going to attack. This he did on the 25th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, which occasioned the engagement of Justersdorf, in which the part of the Russian army forming the rear guard, was routed, lost 12 pieces of cannon, 100 baggage waggons, 2000 prisoners, and had 2000 men killed. Marshal Lannes caused the enemy to be attacked in front, and whilst he caused his left to be turned by the brigade of grenadiers commanded by General Dupas, Marshal Soult caused his right to be turned by General Levasseur's brigade of the division Legrand. The Gen. of brigade Walther charged the Russians with a brigade of dragoons, and made three hundred prisoners.

Had it not been for the night, nothing would have escaped. The two armies fought sword in hand several times. General Ondinot was wounded. His two aid-de-camps, Demangeot and Lamotte, were also wounded by his side. The wound of the General will prevent his serving for about a fortnight. In the mean-time the Emperor, wishing to give the grenadiers a proof of his esteem, has appointed General Duroc to command them. The Emperor removed his head quarters to Zinaim on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian rear-guard was obliged to leave its hospitals at Zinaim. The Russians have retired towards Brunn, and our advanced guard have followed them half-way; but the Emperor, being informed that the Emperor of Austria was there, wished to give a proof of his regard for this Prince, and halted on the 27th.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has made an incursion as far as Pilsen, in Bohemia, and obliged the enemy to evacuate his positions. The dragoons on foot crossed with rapidity the mountains covered with ice and fur trees, which separates Bohemia from Bavaria.

No idea can be formed of the terror that the Russians have inspired in Moravia. In making their retreat, they burn the finest villages, and knock down the peasants.—Hence the inhabitants revive upon seeing them depart. They say: "our enemies are gone." They speak of them only as of barbarians, who have brought desolation among them.

[Here follows the capitulation of the garrison of the fortress of Kufstein, to the Franco-Bavarian brigade commanded by Major General Count Mezanelli: The conditions of which were, That the Garrison should march out with the honours of war, with their campaign artillery, without taking any ammunition; and that private property should be respected, and conveyed in safety to the Austrian army.]

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from Marshal Angereau, commanding the 7th corps of the Grand Army, to the General of Division Vial, Ambassador from H. M. the Emperor of the French to the Helvetic Confederation.

Head-Quarters at Bregentz, 27th Brumaire, (Nov. 18,) year 14.

Lindau, Bregentz and Feldkirch are in our possession. All this was done on the 22d and 23d inst. the results of which are:

Six thousand Austrians disarmed and sent back into Bohemia, under condition of not serving against France for a year and a day.

A considerable number of Tyrolians disarmed and peasantry kept under.

Eight standards, magazines; and a fine park of artillery.

I continue a vigorous pursuit of the Prince de Rohan's corps, which I hope soon to come up with.

A Lieutenant General and a Major General are amongst our prisoners.

Receive my dear General, the assurance of my high esteem.

(*Signed*)
AUGEREAU.

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TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Zinaim, 27th Brumaire, (Nov. 18.)

Prince Murat, being informed that the Russian Generals, immediately after the signing of the convention, had set out on their march, with a portion of their army, towards Zinaim, and that every thing indicated that the other part was going to follow it and escape us, made known to it that the Emperor had not ratified the convention, and that in consequence he was going to attack. This he did on the 25th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, which occasioned the engagement of Justersdoff, in which the part of the Russian army forming the rear guard, was routed, lost 12 pieces of cannon, 100 baggage waggons, 2000 prisoners, and had 2000 men killed. Marshal Lannes caused the enemy to be attacked in front, and whilst he caused his left to be turned by the brigade of grenadiers commanded by General Dupas, Marshal Soult caused his right to be turned by General Levasseur's brigade of the division Legrand. The Gen. of brigade Walther charged the Russians with a brigade of dragoons, and made three hundred prisoners.

Had it not been for the night, nothing would have escaped. The two armies fought sword in hand several times. General Ondinot was wounded. His two aid-de-camps, Demangeot and Lamotte, were also wounded by his side. The wound of the General will prevent his serving for about a fortnight. In the mean-time the Emperor, wishing to give the grenadiers a proof of his esteem, has appointed General Duroc to command them. The Emperor removed his head quarters to Zinaim on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian rear-guard was obliged to leave its hospitals at Zinaim. The Russians have retired towards Brunn, and our advanced guard have followed them half-way; but the Emperor, being informed that the Emperor of Austria was there, wished to give a proof of his regard for this Prince, and halted on the 27th.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has made an incursion as far as Pilsen, in Bohemia, and obliged the enemy to evacuate his positions. The dragoons on foot crossed with rapidity the mountains covered with ice and fur trees, which separates Bohemia from Bavaria.

No idea can be formed of the terror that the Russians have inspired in Moravia. In making their retreat, they burn the finest villages, and knock down the peasants.—Hence the inhabitants revive upon seeing them depart. They say: "our enemies are gone." They speak of them only as of barbarians, who have brought desolation among them.

[Here follows the capitulation of the garrison of the fortress of Kuffstein, to the Franco-Bavarian brigade commanded by Major General Count Mezanelli: The conditions of which were, That the Garrison should march out with the honours of war, with their campaign artillery, without taking any ammunition; and that private property should be respected, and conveyed in safety to the Austrian army.]

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from Marshal Angereau, commanding the 7th corps of the Grand Army, to the General of Division Vial, Ambassador from H. M. the Emperor of the French to the Helvetic Confederation.

Head-Quarters at Bregentz,
27th Brumaire, (Nov. 18,) year 14.

Lindau, Bregentz and Feldkirch are in our possession. All this was done on the 22d and 23d inst. the results of which are:

Six thousand Austrians disarmed and sent back into Bohemia, under condition of not serving against France for a year and a day.

A considerable number of Tyrolians disarmed and peasantry kept under.

Eight standards, magazines; and a fine park of artillery.

I continue a vigorous pursuit of the Prince de Rohan's corps, which I hope soon to come up with.

A Lieutenant General and a Major General are amongst our prisoners.

Receive my dear General, the assurance of my high esteem.

(*Signed*)
AUGEREAU.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 4, 1806.

IT is said the Spanish Marquis passed through this city, on Friday or Saturday last, on his way to Philadelphia—and that he left Washington in consequence of a *hint* from the Secretary of State, that his *august* presence would be *more agreeably any where than at the seat of government.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 7.

By a perusal of the debate which we this day publish from the notes of our correspondent at Washington, it will be seen that the proposed detachment of 100,000 militia is designed by Gen. Varnum to prevent the impressment and ill treatment of our *seamen!*—From every thing which is said and done in Congress, we are more and more persuaded that there is no serious intention to venture upon any efficient measures to vindicate the honor of the country or to protect the rights of the citizens. Men who are in earnest never bluster and swagger in this manner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 11.

A letter from Aux-Cayes, dated Dec. 27, says—The negroes in this neighbourhood are in a state of revolt, and have possession of a fort about 10 miles distance. The troops are beating to arms. The ground of complaint is, that the government exact too great a proportion of the produce.

It is reported, that there has been an arrival at Glocester, in a short passage from Bourdeaux, which has brought news that the Russians have compelled Bonaparte to retreat from some of his positions in Germany, after a desperate battle.

RHODE-ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, FEB. 8.

The list of counterfeit bills published in this Gazette, of last week, from the Columbian Centinel, having had the effect of cautioning people against taking money without inspection, and to arouse the public detestation against so extensive an evil as that list seemed to threaten, we are happy to have it in our power, to afford relief to those who may be anxious lest the circulation of bank paper should be impeded, and many individuals suffer, by informing the public, that an extensive plot, formed by deluded citizens of this and the neighbouring states, has been discovered; that five of the gang are already committed to our gaol, two others arrested, and that several enterprizing officers and others are in pursuit of the rest. Seven plates, comprizing fourteen different kinds of bills, are secured, and such information obtained, as must effectually frustrate the evil designs of this iniquitous horde.—We are also authorized to say, that very few, if any, of the bills in imitation of those of the banks in this town had been finished, and there is good reason to believe, that the greater part of those of Glocester and Smithfield banks have been detected; and, what may relieve the minds of those who have taken any of the counterfeit bills, is the prospect of those concerned being able to make good, by their estates, all damages.—The counterfeit plates of Providence, Glocester and Smithfield, are among those already found, so that no more bills can be issued by this company. Saying more at present on the subject might be improper, and it is presumed that the united efforts of the banks in this state, with those of the good citizens of this and the neighbouring states, will shortly put an end to this nefarious business.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1806.

☞ Under the *Foreign Head*, in this day's Mercury, will be found a selection of *Late* and *very Important* European News.

FROM WASHINGTON, February 2.

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"Mr. Van Courtland, supported the motion for the same reason, and particularly under the impression that the state of the public affairs called loudly for effectual measures for the protection of our ports and harbours.

"After considerable discussion the motion was negatived.

"Mr. Van Courtland, then, instead of listening to the loud calls to which he had just alluded, and introducing some important business, proposed a number of amendments to the rules of the House.

"The first of these amendments prohibits a member from reading in the house any book or printed paper, or writing any letters;—the second prohibits the serjeant at arms from keeping or stating the accounts of the members, or giving receipts in the house, and prohibits the door keepers from coming on the floor to call out members.

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Accounts from Trinidad are to the 2d of January. Tranquillity was restored. There were reports of an insurrection of the blacks at Tobago.

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We learn, with pleasure, that the valuable ship John Jay, of Providence, belonging to Messrs. Brown & Ives, (reported to have been captured by the British,) has arrived at that port from Batavia.

Congress seem yet to have brought no vigorous measures to maturity, respecting the wrongs we suffer from the European powers.

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Literary Notice.—We have the satisfaction to inform the public that the first volume of the celebrated work, entitled *The Maritime Law of Europe*, by M. D. Azuni, as translated by William Johnson, Esq. is nearly ready for delivery. It is to be hoped that this valuable work, so correctly and ably translated as it must be, judging from the well known accuracy and talents of the translator, will meet with a more remunerative sale than usual. It is a work which is destined to a place on the same shelf with Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, &c. On the subject of *neutral rights* always so interesting to this country, it is unquestionably superior to any writer ancient or modern.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb. 14.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Justin,	New-York
CLEARED,	NONE.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Public are respectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at least none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a 3 Dollar Note into* 8—of which denomination they have issued none—it was badly done; the ink was discharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For security, and to guard against impositions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are desired to attend to, viz.

Notes of	1 Dollar;	a Woman milking.
Do.	2	a Plough.
Do.	3	a Wind-mill.
Do.	5	a Wheat-Sheaf.
Do.	10	a Ship.
And Do.	50	a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been issued by the Rhode-Island Union Bank.

By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, February 13, 1806.

MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY and BOSTON REVIEW.

The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, for January, 1806, is received, and ready for delivery, at the office of the Newport Mercury.—Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

☞ Subscriptions for the above truly valuable and meritorious work, are still received at the office of the Newport Mercury.

BOOKS.

Just received, and for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, the following Books, viz.

JOHNSON's Works and Life, by Murphy, 12 vols. 8vo.

Buffon's Natural History, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols. 12mo.

This truly valuable work, is thus spoken of in Miln's well-bred Scholar.

"*Natural History.*—Though this part of science has been treated by some of the first writers in almost every civilized nation, yet it never appeared to such advantage as in the admirable work of BUFFON. Nature has been called the transcript of the Deity. BUFFON's history is certainly the brightest transcript of nature. His genius is as diversified and as sublime as his subject; and his descriptive powers are so strong, that they not only convey the clearest ideas of every object to the understanding, but impress the most lively images of it upon the fancy. In whatever point of view we consider this performance, we must acknowledge it to be the most valuable production of human abilities that has ever yet appeared. By exhibiting so comprehensive a survey of the wonders and blessings of the creation, it fills us with the purest and most exalted sentiments of piety and gratitude towards the Supreme Being. The fund of knowledge which it contains is of the greatest importance in every pursuit, in agriculture, in commerce, in physic, in all the arts, either useful, or ornamental. Were we even to look upon it only as a collection of materials to store the mind of the young orator, he would find it more serviceable to him than all the books of Rhetoric than ever were written. CICERO and QUINTILLIAN only teach us how to display our riches to most advantage: but BUFFON supplies us with an immense treasure: he not only points out the method and sets the example, but furnishes us with the means of being eloquent. To a work, therefore, of such inestimable excellence the student's attention cannot be too earnestly, or too frequently, directed."

Baker's new Translation of Livy's Roman History, 6 vols. 8vo.
Thompson's Suetonius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 8vo.
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Patsall's Translation of Quintillian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory notes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Letters during a residence in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*In this Work, not a Page occurs, that does not either amuse by its Humour, or instruct by a just Train of Thoughts happily expressed.*—London Critical Review.

Smart's Phædrus's Fables, 1 vol. 12mo.
Gay's Fables, with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Raynal's commercial and political History of the European settlements in the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo.
The Life of David Garrick, Esq. the celebrated English comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol. 8vo.
A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804—By John Carr, Esq. author of "*The Stranger in France, &c. &c.*
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo.
Boyer's French and English Dictionary.
Walker's Dictionary with Johnson's Definitions.
A few more copies of Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling; a new and celebrated Novel by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.
Bissett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Fessenden's Works; including "Terrible Tractoration," and the last edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handsomely bound and gilt.
Anacharsis' Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo.—*very cheap.*
Don Quixotte (*a new and elegant edition with plates*) 4 vols. 8vo.
Sydenham's Works by Wallis, 2 vols. 8vo.
Miln's Well-Bred Scholar, superbly bound in Morocco, gilt, extra, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lord Kaimes's Sketches of the History of Man, 3 vols. 12mo.
Do. Do, on Education, 1 vol. 8vo
Do. Do. Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mandeville's Fable of the Bees; or private Vices public Benefits, with an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society, 1 vol. 8vo.
A few more copies of Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.

"*This book is well worthy the attention of the Law-Student, as it contains an exhibition of judicial proceedings, and much learning on the Law of Impeachment; and as it will stand as a precedent for future times.*—Boston Review.

Robinson's British Admiralty Reports, 4 vols.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chittey on Bills of Exchange and promissory Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of Natural and politic Law, 1 vol.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Marshall on Insurance, 1 vol.
The 1st vol. of Caine's New-York Cases in Error
Vols 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.
Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.
Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol 8vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 12mo.

Newport, Feb. 15, 1806.

GEORGE WANTON

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has purchased the Stock in Trade belonging to W. R. Wilder, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, to which stock he will shortly make large additions: In future every new publication, as soon as from the press, will be for Sale at his Book-store.—This being his first attempt in business, to which he has served a regular Apprenticeship, he most sanguinely hopes to meet with such encouragement as will be profitable and pleasing, and enable him to keep the best assortment.

He will in a few weeks open a Circulating Library.

Newport, February 14, 1806.

BRISTOL-ROAD LOTTERY.

THE Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. having granted to the town of Bristol the benefit of a Lottery, for the purpose of making a good Road from Bristol-ferry to Warren, they have elected the subscribers managers to the same, who have given bonds, as required by law, and now present the public with the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		500		500
3	of	200	are	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
10		25		250
31		10		310
1230		8		9840
1291 Prizes.				14000
2709 Blanks.				
		For the Lottery,		2000
4000 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are				16000

The Managers of the above Lottery are resolved to make every exertion to effect a speedy sale of the Tickets, and considering that the scheme is calculated on terms highly advantageous to the adventurers, and that the use to which the saving is to be applied is for a public purpose, and of a beneficial nature to the community at large, they flatter themselves they shall be able to commence the drawing of said Lottery by the first of January next. The prizes shall be paid by the Venders of the Tickets, or the Managers, without deduction, with the greatest promptitude. A list of prizes will be published immediately after the drawing is completed. All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing, will be considered as given to the use of the Lottery.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM D'WOLF,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
THOMAS CHURCH,
WILLIAM COGGESHALL } *Managers.*

Bristol, Sept. 10, 1805.

N. B. The Managers of the above Lottery, respectively inform the public, that the Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 20th inst. and be continued from day to day (Sundays excepted) until completed.

Bristol, Feb. 12, 1806.

☞ A few Tickets in the above-mentioned Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED,
By ISSAC RILEY and Co. No. 1, City-Hotel, Broadway, New-Yorrk, a work, entitled

THE
MARITIME LAW OF EUROPE,

In Two Octavo Volumes, by M. D. AZUNI,

Late Senator, and Judge of the Commercial and Maritime Court at Nice, Member of the Academies of Sciences at Turin, Naples, Florence, Modena, Alexandria, Carrara, Rome, Trieste, Member of the Atheneum of Arts, and of the Academy of Legislation at Paris, and of the Academy of of Arts and Sciences at Marseilles. Translated from the last Paris Edition, 1805.

THE Maritime Law of Europe is at the present day, the most interesting branch of the law of nations. It deserves to be studied by statesmen, lawyers, publicists, and by all, who are called to discharge the duties of public ministers, or agents. Notwithstanding its importance, the subject has been but slightly touched upon by the most celebrated publicists. It is surprising that, in an age, when the attenaion of the powers of Europe is generally directed towards commerce and navigation, with an energy and perseverance, unknown to former times, that not a single writer has attempted to treat of this subject in a scientific and systematic manner. M. *Azuni* is the first who has attempted to unfold the principles of Maritime Jurisprudence in their full extent, and to reduce them to a regular system. The author, from his youth, has been engaged in employments connected with maritime law, and had prepared himself for the execution of the present performance, by the composition of several important works on political economy, maritime jurisprudence and commerce.

The work was originally published at Florence, in 1795. Another edition appeared at Trieste, in 1796. It has since been translated into most of the languages of Europe. The author, having carefully revised and corrected his work, has, during the present year, re-published it, at Paris, in the French language, with large additions. From this improved edition, the translation, now offered to the public, has been made.

☞ *It will be delivered to subscribers, at 3 dollars a volume, handsomely bound and lettered.* *New-York, Dec. 8, 1805.*

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work, are received at the office of the Newport Mercury, where a specimen of the type and paper may be seen.

WRITING PAPER,

Of various kinds and qualities (by the ream or single quire) for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

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Do.	10	a Ship.
And Do.	50	a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been issued by the Rhode-Island Union Bank.

By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, February 13, 1806.

MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY and BOSTON REVIEW.

The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, for January, 1806, is received, and ready for delivery, at the office of the Newport Mercury.—Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

☞ Subscriptions for the above truly valuable and meritorious work, are still received at the office of the Newport Mercury.

BOOKS.

Just received, and for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, the following Books, viz.

JOHNSON's Works and Life, by Murphy, 12 vols. 8vo.

Buffon's Natural History, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols. 12mo.

This truly valuable work, is thus spoken of in Miln's well-bred Scholar.

"*Natural History.*—Though this part of science has been treated by some of the first writers in almost every civilized nation, yet it never appeared to such advantage as in the admirable work of BURTON. Nature has been called the transcript of the Deity. BUFFON's history is certainly the brightest transcript of nature. His genius is as diversified and as sublime as his subject; and his descriptive powers are so strong, that they not only convey the clearest ideas of every object to the understanding, but impress the most lively images of it upon the fancy. In whatever point of view we consider this performance, we must acknowledge it to be the most valuable production of human abilities that has ever yet appeared. By exhibiting so comprehensive a survey of the wonders and blessings of the creation, it fills us with the purest and most exalted sentiments of piety and gratitude towards the Supreme Being. The fund of knowledge which it contains is of the greatest importance in every pursuit, in agriculture, in commerce, in physic, in all the arts, either useful, or ornamental. Were we even to look upon it only as a collection of materials to store the mind of the young orator, he would find it more serviceable to him than all the books of Rhetoric than ever were written. CICERO and QUINTILLIAN only teach us how to display our riches to most advantage: but BUFFON supplies us with an immense treasure: he not only points out the method and sets the example, but furnishes us with the means of being eloquent. To a work, therefore, of such inestimable excellence the student's attention cannot be too earnestly, or too frequently, directed."

Baker's new Translation of Livy's Roman History, 6 vols. 8vo.
Thompson's Suetonius, 1 vol 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols 8vo.
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Patsall's Translation of Quintilian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory notes, 2 vols. 8vo
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Letters during a residence in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.
"*In this Work, not a Page occurs, that does not either amuse by its Humour, or instruct by a just Train of Thoughts happily expressed.*—London Critical Review.
Smart's Phædrus's Fables, 1 vol 12mo.
Gay's Fables, with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Raynal's commercial and political History of the European settlements in the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo.
The Life of David Garrick, Esq. the celebrated English comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol. 8vo.
A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804—By John Carr, Esq. author of "*The Stranger in France, &c. &c.*
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols 8vo.
Boyer's French and English Dictionary.
Walker's Dictionary with Johnson's Definitions
A few more copies of Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling; a new and celebrated Novel by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.
Bissett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Fessenden's Works; including "Terrible Tractoration," and the last edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handsomely bound and gilt.
Anacharsis' Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo.—*very cheap.*
Don Quixotte (*a new and elegant edition with plates*) 4 vols. 8vo.
Sydenham's Works by Wallis, 2 vols. 8vo.
Miln's Well-Bred Scholar, superbly bound in Morocco, gilt, extra, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lord Kaimes's Sketches of the History of Man, 3 vols. 12mo.
Do. Do, on Education, 1 vol. 8vo
Do. Do Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mandeville's Fable of the Bees; or private Vices public Benefits, with an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society, 1 vol. 8vo.
A few more copies of Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.
"*This book is well worthy the attention of the Law-Student, as it contains an exhibition of judicial proceedings, and much learning on the Law of Impeachment; and as it will stand as a precedent for future times.*—Boston Review.
Robinson's British Admiralty Reports, 4 vols.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chittey on Bills of Exchange and promissory Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of Natural and politic Law, 1 vol.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Marshall on Insurance, 1 vol.
The 1st vol. of Caine's New-York Cases in Error
Vols 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.
Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.
Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol 8vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 12mo.

Newport, Feb. 15, 1806.

GEORGE WANTON

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has purchased the Stock in Trade belonging to W. R. Wilder, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, to which stock he will shortly make large additions: In future every new publication, as soon as from the press, will be for Sale at his Book-store.—This being his first attempt in business, to which he has served a regular Apprenticeship, he most sanguinely hopes to meet with such encouragement as will be profitable and pleasing, and enable him to keep the best assortment.

He will in a few weeks open a Circulating Library.

Newport, February 14, 1806.

BRISTOL-ROAD LOTTERY.

THE Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. having granted to the town of Bristol the benefit of a Lottery, for the purpose of making a good Road from Bristol-ferry to Warren, they have elected the subscribers managers to the same, who have given bonds, as required by law, and now present the public with the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		500		500
3	of	200	are	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
10		25		250
31		10		310
1230		8		9840
1291 Prizes.				14000
2709 Blanks.				
		For the Lottery,		2000
4000 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are				1600

The Managers of the above Lottery are resolved to make every exertion to effect a speedy sale of the Tickets, and considering that the scheme is calculated on terms highly advantageous to the adventurers, and that the use to which the saving is to be applied is for a public purpose, and of a beneficial nature to the community at large, they flatter themselves they shall be able to commence the drawing of said Lottery by the first of January next. The prizes shall be paid by the Venders of the Tickets, or the Managers, without deduction, with the greatest promptitude. A list of prizes will be published immediately after the drawing is completed. All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing, will be considered as given to the use of the Lottery.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM D'WOLF,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
THOMAS CHURCH,
WILLIAM COGGESHALL } *Managers.*

Bristol, Sept. 10, 1805.

N. B. The Managers of the above Lottery, respectively inform the public, that the Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 20th inst. and be continued from day to day (Sundays excepted) until completed.

Bristol, Feb. 12, 1806.

☞ A few Tickets in the above-mentioned Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED,
By ISSAC RILEY and Co. No. 1, City-Hotel, Broadway, New-York, a work, entitled

THE
MARITIME LAW OF EUROPE,

In Two Octavo Volumes, by M. D. AZUNI,

Late Senator, and Judge of the Commercial and Maritime Court at Nice, Member of the Academies of Sciences at Turin, Naples, Florence, Modena, Alexandria, Carrara, Rome, Trieste, Member of the Atheneum of Arts, and of the Academy of Legislation at Paris, and of the Academy of of Arts and Sciences at Marseilles. Translated from the last Paris Edition, 1805.

THE Maritime Law of Europe is at the present day, the most interesting branch of the law of nations. It deserves to be studied by statesmen, lawyers, publicists, and by all, who are called to discharge the duties of public ministers, or agents. Notwithstanding its importance, the subject has been but slightly touched upon by the most celebrated publicists. It is surprising that, in an age, when the attenaion of the powers of Europe is generally directed towards commerce and navigation, with an energy and perseverance, unknown to former times, that not a single writer has attempted to treat of this subject in a scientific and systematic manner. M. *Asuvi* is the first who has attempted to unfold the principles of Maritime Jurisprudence in their full extent, and to reduce them to a regular system. The author, from his youth, has been engaged in employments connected with maritime law, and had prepared himself for the execution of the present performance, by the composition of several important works on political economy, maritime jurisprudence and commerce.

The work was originally published at Florence, in 1795. Another edition appeared at Trieste, in 1796. It has since been translated into most of the languages of Europe. The author, having carefully revised and corrected his work, has, during the present year, re-published it, at Paris, in the French language, with large additions. From this improved edition, the translation, now offered to the public, has been made.

☞ *It will be delivered to subscribers, at 3 dollars a volume, handsomely bound and lettered.* *New-York, Dec. 8, 1805.*

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work, are received at the office of the Newport Mercury, where a specimen of the type and paper may be seen.

WRITING PAPER,

Of various kinds and qualities (by the ream or single quire) for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

presumed, proved that the claim of Great-Britain to prohibit the commerce of neutral powers in the manner proposed, is repugnant to the law of nations.—If, however, any doubt remained on that point, other considerations which may be urged cannot fail to remove it.—The number of orders of different imports which have been issued by governments to regulate the seizure of neutral vessels is a proof that is no established law for the purpose. And the strictness with which the courts have followed those orders, through their various modifications, is equally a proof that there is no other authority for the government of their decisions. If the order of the 5th of November, 1793, contained the true doctrine of the law of nations, there would have been no occasion for those which followed, nor is it probable that they would have been issued: indeed if that order had been in conformity with that law, there would have been no occasion for it. As in the cases of blockade and contraband, the law would have been well known without an order, especially one so very descriptive; the interest of the cruisers, which is always sufficiently active, would have prompted them to make the seizures, and the opinions of eminent writers, which in that case would not have been wanting, would have furnished the courts the best authority for their decisions.

I shall now proceed to shew that the decisions complained of are contrary to the understanding, or what, perhaps, may more properly be called an agreement of the two governments on the subject. By the order of the 6th of November, 1793 some hundreds of American vessels were seized, carried into port, and condemned. These seizures and condemnations became the subject of an immediate negociation between the two nations, which terminated in a treaty, by which it was agreed to submit the whole subject to commissioners, who should be invested, with full power, to settle the controversy which had thus arisen. That stipulation was carried into complete effect; commissioners were appointed, who examined laboriously and fully, all the cases of seizure and condemnation which had taken place, and finally decided on the same, in which decisions they condemned the principle of the order and awarded compensation to those who had suffered under it. Those awards have been since fairly and honourably discharged by Great-Britain. It merits particular attention that a part of the 12th article of that treaty, referred expressly to the point in question, and that it was on the solemn deliberation of each government, by their mutual consent, expunged from it. It seems therefore to be impossible to consider that transaction, under all the circumstances attending it, in any other light than as a fair and amicable adjustment of the question between the parties; one which authorised the just expectation, that it would never have become again a cause of complaint between them. The sense of both was expressed on it in a manner too marked and explicit, to admit of a different conclusion.—The subject too was of a nature that when once settled ought to be considered as settled forever. It is not like questions of commerce between two powers, which affect their internal concerns, and depend of course, on the internal regulations of each. When these latter are arranged by treaty, the rights which accrue to each party under it, in the interior of the other, cease when the treaty expires. Each has a right afterwards to decide for itself in what manner that concern shall be regulated in future, and in that decision to consult solely its interest. But the present topic is of a very different character. It involves no question of commerce or other internal concern between the two nations. It respects the commerce only, which either may have with the enemies of the other, in time of war.—It involves, therefore, only a question of right, under the law of nations, which in its nature cannot fluctuate.—It is proper to add, that the conclusion abovementioned, was farther supported, by the important fact, that until the late decree, in the case of the Essex, not one American vessel, engaged in this commerce, had been condemned on this doctrine; that several which were met in the channel, by the British cruisers, were permitted, after an examination of their papers, to pursue their voyage. This circumstance justified the opinion, that that commerce was deemed a lawful one by Great-Britain.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 4. 1806.

CAPT. PIERCE, of the ship Harriot, arrived last evening from Batavia, politely furnished us, at a late hour, through the hands of an obliging commercial friend, with the London Sun of the 2d of December, put in his possession by the Captain of the British Barbadoes packet, Windsor Castle, which he spoke on his passage—containing the following highly important statement of the *Signing of a separate Treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria, under the walls of Vienna.*

The interest of the hour we received the paper, has obliged us to confine our extracts to the annexed articles until our next publication.

LONDON, December 2.

We on Saturday laid before our readers the distressing intelligence received from Holland, of the signature of a Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French.—The following is the letter received from the Dutch Admiral Kikhert:

"*Brutus, November* 25, 1805.

"Rear-Admiral Kikhert, has the honor to inform the commander of any of his Britannic Majesty's ships which are on the coast of Holland, that the important intelligence of Peace having been signed between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Germany, under the walls of Vienna, has been received by an extraordinary courier; and that the conditions were so settled, that until the ratification of the Treaty, Venice and the whole of the Tyrol should continue in the hands of the French.—The Archduke Charles is dead with chagrin and fatigue.—A more detailed account is every moment expected of the conditions of the Treaty, among which, it is said, there is an article, stating that the government of Austria is to pay the Emperor of the French forty millions of livres.

KIKHERT."

Upon the facts communicated in this letter, we shall suspend our observations until they are confirmed by more authentic intelligence. There are some circumstances relative to this, which tend to excite suspicion. We have received the Batavian State Gazette of the 25th ult. which is the same day that the Dutch Admiral's letter is dated.—That paper does not say one word upon the subject of a peace having been concluded, but it certainly is possible that the extraordinary courier, mentioned in Admiral Kikhert's letter might have arrived after the paper had been put to press. It is however extremely improbable that the intelligence should have arrived at the Texel before it reached the Hague.

If an extraordinary courier had been dispatched with the news of a treaty of peace having been signed, he would naturally have gone in the first instance to the Hague, as the seat of government, and not to the Texel. The distance between the Hague and the Texel is something more than 60 miles, therefore if the dispatches did not arrive at the Hague till the 25th, it is hardly possible they could have reached Admiral Kikhert on the same day, at the distance as we have already stated, of above sixty miles, and a part of the journey to be performed by water. To have enabled Admiral Kikhert to receive the news on the 25th at the Texel, it must have reached the Hague on the 24th at night, and if it did, it is impossible to account for the circumstance of its not being inserted in the official paper of the next day—the last accounts from Vienna are dated the 11th ult. At that time it was known that that Capital must fall into the power of the enemy, and yet they state the Emperor's positive determination not to make peace; it is therefore difficult to conceive what could induce him so suddenly to consent to so disgraceful a peace. But what affords still stronger grounds for doubt on this subject is; that letters have been received in town this morning from the Hague, dated the 28th ult. which are perfectly silent upon the subject of a peace having been signed.

Last night we received some additional Paris papers, though not of a later date than those we had previously received. They confirm, however, what we stated a short time since respecting the failure of some of the principal Banking-Houses of Paris.—The following allusion is made to the subject in one of the French papers:

"We are assured that the Creditors of the House of Recamier having had a meeting in consequence of the failure of their Bank, in order to examine into the state of its affairs, expected from its immense opulence that they should have found the dowry of Madame Recamier set down at several millions of francs. It was not, therefore, without some astonishment, that they heard it declared that her dowry was only 80,000 livres, and that Madame Recamier had given it up to the creditors of her husband; such a conduct calls for no comment; it gives rise, at the same time, to many reflections."

It is also stated, that the houses of Grandin, Carsanac, and Co.; Deville and Co.; F. Le Morne and Co.; Aubrey and Co.; and various others of equal credit and consideration have likewise been obliged to stop payment. These events have occasioned the greatest alarm and confusion, and are attributed to the measures adopted by the Emperor, which have drawn away all the specie, and deprived the bankers of the means of fulfilling their engagements.

In the same papers it is mentioned, that the terms which are now supposed to form the basis of the separate treaty between Austria and France, were brought to the head-quarters of Bonaparte by the Austrian General Count Ginlay. On this subject the following observations are made in one of the Paris Journals.

"But what kind of peace could Austria expect, when she longer possesses what might be offered to disarm the Conqueror? The Venetian States and the Tyrol, had been objects of negociation: indeed one of these countries might, a few weeks since, have been accepted as a guarantee; but as now both are reduced by our victorious arms, the heart of the Austrian Monarchy is laid bare to our mercy. Under such disastrous circumstances, there is no room for negociation—the will and humanity of the Conqueror must be submitted to."

The St. Petersburgh Gazette contains an important article, from which it would appear that a complete understanding with respect to the objects and conduct of the War, had been established between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, a circumstance which renders the intelligence of a separate Treaty entered into by Austria still more inexplicable.

The details contained in the foreign papers become comparatively of little importance, until we are enabled to ascertain with certainty the truth or falsehood of the intelligence communicated by Admiral Kikhert.—A few hours will probably decide upon this important point, or at least put us in possession of some further particulars relative to this subject.

The Earl of Harrington, on Thursday last, kissed hands at Windsor, on receiving his Majesty's appointment to go on a special Embassy to the Court of Vienna; on which his Lordship was to have departed yesterday; but we believe this mission has been countermanded in consequence of the last disastrous advices received from the Continent.

FROM FRANCE.

MASSACHUSETTS,

SALEM, FEBRUARY 10, 1806.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the schooner Mercury, at the Vineyard, Capt. Samuel Cook, in 42 days from Bourdeaux, we are politely favoured by Capt. Cook, (who has arrived in town) with Bourdeaux papers as late as December 3, 1805, from which we have made the following summary:

The second Russian army had not been able to join General Kutusow, as the French had reached Vienna before that army touched the Danube. According to the 26th Bulletin, Gen. Murat apprehending a junction of the Russians after the signing of the convention, proceeded towards Znaim, and on the 17th this place was the Head-quarters of the French Emperor. The Russians were upon the retreat towards Brunn, the Capital of Moravia, and the French in pursuit of them, but in consideration that the Emperor of Austria was in that city, the French did not continue their march.

From the correspondence respecting Hungary, we learn that the Arch Duke Palatine, by General Palffy, announced to the French that without intentions of hostility, the Kingdom of Hungary would be guarded from the depredations of the Austrian army, relying on the disposition of the French to prevent any excesses. And General Devoust of the French army declared that the French Emperor was ready to consider Hungary as neutral.

General Clarke was appointed Governor General of the Upper and Lower Austria. In the surrender of Vienna, the French came into possession of immense military stores. Above 2 thousand field pieces came into their hands, besides other ordnance, and a vast quantity of powder.

The following is a Statistical account of the successes of the French, as given at Ratisbon by a person acquainted with the dominions of Austria. The French have taken all hither Austria, and the Imperial fiefs in Swabia, a great part of Bohemia, upper and lower Austria, a part of Moravia, the kingdom of Hungary, which submitted of its own accord to France, Syria, Corinthia, Carniola and part of Istria; all the Venetian territory so called, and all the Tyrol country. These states and provinces have 18 millions of inhabitants.

The French column which passed the Danube at Linta, reached Budweis, and took the magazines in that place. On the 11th November, General Hilliers entered Pilsen, in Bohemia, with 14 000 men. The Austrian Duke Ferdinand, who had made this place his head-quarters, retreated to Beraun. In consequence, orders had been given to evacuate Prague, and to retire to Olmutz: The capitulation of Kufstein, in the Tyrol was obtained by the Bavarian troops. Four hours were given, on the 7th of November to the garrison to determine. The 25th bulletin explains the capitulation of the Russian army, after the action at Hollabrun. Baron Wintzingerode was aid-de-camp-general of his Russian Majesty, and propoled to capitulate. The Emperor of France refused his consent, as the Baron had not due powers, but as it was announced that the Emperor of Russia was near, if this prince should ratify the convention, it should have the ratification of the French Emperor. The event is given in the next bulletin. In the Tyrol, the Arch Duke was in great danger of being surrounded but he had formed a junction with his brother the Arch Duke Charles, at Leybach. Since the last bulletin from Italy, it is reported that the French division, which had entered Goritz, was upon the march to Trieste, the Austrian port on the Adriatic. The accounts of the situation of the city of Venice, are contradictory. It has been said that some measures, by consent, had preserved this city from any present interruptions.

Near 3000 pieces of brass cannon, and 200,000 muskets were taken at Vienna.

The Russians are marching into Westphalia, to join the English troops which have landed at the mouth of the Elbe.—The Russians and Swedes passed the Elbe on the 16th of November, and the King of Sweden expecting a long absence, had appointed a Regent in his Kingdom. The convention of Russia and Prussia at Potsdam, is explained into an obligation of Prussia to seek a peace.

The following articles are extracted from the Bourdeaux Gazette, of Dec. 3, 1805:—

BOURDEAUX, DEC. 3.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Zinaim, 27th Brumaire, (Nov. 18.)

Prince Murat, being informed that the Russian Generals, immediately after the signing of the convention, had set out on their march, with a portion of their army, towards Zinaim, and that every thing indicated that the other part was going to follow it and escape us, made known to it that the Emperor had not ratified the convention, and that in consequence he was going to attack. This he did on the 23th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, which occasioned the engagement of Justersdoff, in which the part of the Russian army forming the rear guard, was routed, lost 12 pieces of cannon, 100 baggage waggons, 2000 prisoners, and had 2000 men killed. Marshal Lannes caused the enemy to be attacked in front, and whilst he caused his left to be turned by the brigade of grenadiers commanded by General Dupas, Marshal Soult caused his right to be turned by General Levasseur's brigade of the division Legrand. The Gen. of brigade Walther charged the Russians with a brigade of dragoons, and made three hundred prisoners.

Had it not been for the night, nothing would have escaped. The two armies fought sword in hand several times. General Ondinot was wounded. His two aid-de-camps, Demangeot and Lamotte, were also wounded by his side. The wound of the General will prevent his serving for about a fortnight. In the mean-time the Emperor, wishing to give the grenadiers a proof of his esteem, has appointed General Duroc to command them. The Emperor removed his head quarters to Zinaim on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian rear-guard was obliged to leave its hospitals at Zinaim. The Russians have retired towards Brunn, and our advanced guard have followed them half-way; but the Emperor, being informed that the Emperor of Austria was there, wished to give a proof of his regard for this Prince, and halted on the 27th.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has made an incursion as far as Pilsen, in Bohemia, and obliged the enemy to evacuate his positions. The dragoons on foot crossed with rapidity the mountains covered with ice and fur trees, which separates Bohemia from Bavaria.

No idea can be formed of the terror that the Russians have inspired in Moravia. In making their retreat, they burn the finest villages, and knock down the peasants.—Hence the inhabitants revive upon seeing them depart. They say: "our enemies are gone." They speak of them only as of barbarians, who have brought desolation among them.

[Here follows the capitulation of the garrison of the fortress of Kufstein, to the Franco-Bavarian brigade commanded by Major General Count Mezanelli: The conditions of which were, That the Garrison should march out with the honours of war, with their campaign artillery, without taking any ammunition; and that private property should be respected, and conveyed in safety to the Austrian army.]

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from Marshal Angereau, commanding the 7th corps of the Grand Army, to the General of Division Vial, Ambassador from H. M. the Emperor of the French to the Helvetic Confederation.

Head-Quarters at Bregentz,
27th Brumaire, (Nov. 18,) year 14.

Lindau, Bregentz and Feldkirch are in our possession. All this was done on the 22d and 23d inst. the results of which are:

Six thousand Austrians disarmed and sent back into Bohemia, under condition of not serving against France for a year and a day.

A considerable number of Tyrolians disarmed and peasantry kept under.

Eight standards, magazines; and a fine park of artillery.

I continue a vigorous pursuit of the Prince de Rohan's corps, which I hope soon to come up with.

A Lieutenant General and a Major General are amongst our prisoners.

Receive my dear General, the assurance of my high esteem.

(*Signed*)
AUGEREAU.

presumed, proved that the claim of Great-Britain to prohibit the commerce of neutral powers in the manner proposed, is repugnant to the law of nations.—If, however, any doubt remained on that point, other considerations which may be urged cannot fail to remove it. The number of orders of different imports which have been issued by government, to regulate the seizure of neutral vessels is a proof that is no established law for the purpose. And the strictness with which the courts have followed those orders, through their various modifications, is equally a proof that there is no other authority for the government of their decisions. If the order of the 5th of November, 1793, contained the true doctrine of the law of nations, there would have been no occasion for those which followed, nor is it probable that they would have been issued: indeed if that order had been in conformity with that law, there would have been no occasion for it. As in the cases of blockade and contraband, the law would have been well known without an order, especially one so very descriptive; the interest of the cruisers, which is always sufficiently active, would have prompted them to make the seizures, and the opinions of eminent writers, which in that case would not have been wanting, would have furnished the courts the best authority for their decisions.

I shall now proceed to shew that the decisions complained of are contrary to the understanding, or what, perhaps, may more properly be called an agreement of the two governments on the subject. By the order of the 6th of November, 1793 some hundreds of American vessels were seized, carried into port, and condemned. Those seizures and condemnations became the subject of an immediate negociation between the two nations, which terminated in a treaty, by which it was agreed to submit the whole subject to commissioners, who should be invested, with full power, to settle the controversy which had thus arisen. That stipulation was carried into complete effect, commissioners were appointed, who examined laboriously and fully, all the cases of seizure and condemnation which had taken place, and finally decided on the same, in which decisions they condemned the principle of the order and awarded compensation to those who had suffered under it. Those awards have been since fairly and honourably discharged by Great-Britain. It merits particular attention that a part of the 12th article of that treaty, referred expresly to the point in question, and that it was on the solemn deliberation of each government, by their mutual consent, expunged from it. It seems therefore to be impossible to consider that transaction, under all the circumstances attending it, in any other light than as a fair and amicable adjustment of the question between the parties; one which authorised the just expectation, that it would never have become again a cause of complaint between them. The sense of both was expressed on it in a manner too marked and explicit, to admit of a different conclusion.—The subject too was of a nature that when once settled ought to be considered as settled forever. It is not like questions of commerce between two powers, which affect their internal concerns, and depend of course, on the internal regulations of each. When these latter are arranged by treaty, the rights which accrue to each party under it, in the interior of the other, cease when the treaty expires. Each has a right afterwards to decide for itself in what manner that concern shall be regulated in future, and in that decision to consult solely its interest. But the present topic is of a very different character. It involves no question of commerce or other internal concern between the two nations. It respects the commerce only, which either may have with the enemies of the other, in time of war.—It involves, therefore, only a question of right, under the law of nations, which in its nature cannot fluctuate.—It is proper to add, that the conclusion abovementioned, was further supported, by the important fact, that until the late decree, in the case of the Essex, not one American vessel, engaged in this commerce, had been condemned on this doctrine; that several which were met in the channel, by the British cruizers, were permitted, after an examination of their papers, to pursue their voyage. This circumstance justified the opinion, that that commerce was deemed a lawful one by Great-Britain.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, FEB 4. 1806.

CAPT. PIERCE, of the ship Harriot, arrived last evening from Batavia, politely furnished us, at a late hour, through the hands of an obliging commercial friend, with the London Sun of the 2d of December, put in his possession by the Captain of the British Barbadoes packet, Windsor Castle, which he spoke on his passage—containing the following highly important statement of the *Signing of a separate Treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria, under the walls of Vienna.*

The lateness of the hour we received the paper, has obliged us to confine our extracts to the annexed articles until our next publication.

LONDON, December 2.

We on Saturday laid before our readers the distressing intelligence received from Holland, of the signature of a Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French.—The following is the letter received from the Dutch Admiral Kikhert:

"*Brutus, November* 25, 1805.

"Rear-Admiral Kikhert, has the honor to inform the commander of any of his Britannic Majesty's ships which are on the coast of Holland, that the important intelligence of Peace having been signed between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Germany, under the walls of Vienna, has been received by an extraordinary courier; and that the conditions were so settled, that until the ratification of the Treaty, Venice and the whole of the Tyrol should continue in the hands of the French.—The Archduke Charles is dead with chagrin and fatigue.—A more detailed account is every moment expected of the conditions of the Treaty, among which, it is said, there is an article, stating that the government of Austria is to pay the Emperor of the French forty millions of livres.

KIKHERT."

Upon the facts communicated in this letter, we shall suspend our observations until they are confirmed by more authentic intelligence. There are some circumstances relative to this, which tend to excite suspicion. We have received the Batavian State Gazette of the 25th ult. which is the same day that the Dutch Admiral's letter is dated.—That paper does not say one word upon the subject of a peace having been concluded, but it certainly is possible that the extraordinary courier, mentioned in Admiral Kikhert's letter might have arrived after the paper had been put to press. It is however extremely improbable that the intelligence should have arrived at the Texel before it reached the Hague.

If an extraordinary courier had been dispatched with the news of a treaty of peace having been signed, he would naturally have gone in the first instance to the Hague, as the seat of government, and not to the Texel. The distance between the Hague and the Texel is something more than 60 miles, therefore if the dispatches did not arrive at the Hague till the 25th, it is hardly possible they could have reached Admiral Kikhert on the same day, at the distance as we have already stated, of above sixty miles, and a part of the journey to be performed by water. To have enabled Admiral Kikhert to receive the news on the 25th at the Texel, it must have reached the Hague on the 24th at night, and if it did, it is impossible to account for the circumstance of its not being inserted in the official paper of the next day—the last accounts from Vienna are dated the 11th ult. At that time it was known that that Capital must fall into the power of the enemy, and yet they state the Emperor's positive determination not to make peace; it is therefore difficult to conceive what could induce him so suddenly to consent to so disgraceful a peace. But what affords still stronger grounds for doubt on this subject is; that letters have been received in town this morning from the Hague, dated the 28th ult. which are perfectly silent upon the subject of a peace having been signed.

Last night we received some additional Paris papers, though not of a later date than those we had previously received. They confirm, however, what we stated a short time since respecting the failure of some of the principal Banking-Houses of Paris.—The following allusion is made to the subject in one of the French papers:

"We are assured that the Creditors of the House of Recamier having had a meeting in consequence of the failure of their Bank, in order to examine into the state of its affairs, expected from its immense opulence that they should have found the dowry of Madame Recamier set down at several millions of francs. It was not, therefore, without some astonishment, that they heard it declared that her dowry was only 80,000 livres, and that Madame Recamier had given it up to the creditors of her husband; such a conduct calls for no comment; it gives rise, at the same time, to many reflections."

It is also stated, that the houses of Grandin, Carsanac, and Co.; Deville and Co.; F. Le Morne and Co.; Aubrey and Co.; and various others of equal credit and consideration have likewise been obliged to stop payment. These events have occasioned the greatest alarm and confusion, and are attributed to the measures adopted by the Emperor, which have drawn away all the specie, and deprived the bankers of the means of fulfilling their engagements.

In the same papers it is mentioned, that the terms which are now supposed to form the basis of the separate treaty between Austria and France, were brought to the head-quarters of Bonaparte by the Austrian General Count Gindlay. On this subject the following observations are made in one of the Paris Journals.

"But what kind of peace could Austria expect, when she longer possesses what might be offered to disarm the Conqueror? The Venetian States and the Tyrol, had been objects of negociation: indeed one of these countries might, a few weeks since, have been accepted as a guarantee; but as now both are reduced by our victorious arms, the heart of the Austrian Monarchy is laid bare to our mercy. Under such disastrous circumstances, there is no room for negociation—the will and humanity of the Conqueror must be submitted to."

The St. Petersburgh Gazette contains an important article, from which it would appear that a complete understanding with respect to the objects and conduct of the War, had been established between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, a circumstance which renders the intelligence of a separate Treaty entered into by Austria still more inexplicable.

The details contained in the foreign papers become comparatively of little importance, until we are enabled to ascertain with certainty the truth or falsehood of the intelligence communicated by Admiral Kikhert.—A few hours will probably decide upon this important point, or at least put us in possession of some further particulars relative to this subject.

The Earl of Harrington, on Thursday last, kissed hands at Windsor, on receiving his Majesty's appointment to go on a special Embassy to the Court of Vienna; on which his Lordship was to have departed yesterday; but we believe this mission has been countermanded in consequence of the last disastrous advices received from the Continent.

FROM FRANCE.

MASSACHUSETTS,

SALEM, FEBRUARY 10, 1806.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the schooner Mercury, at the Vineyard, Capt. Samuel Cook, in 42 days from Bourdeaux, we are politely favoured by Capt. Cook, (who has arrived in town) with Bourdeaux papers as late as December 3, 1805, from which we have made the following summary:

The second Russian army had not been able to join General Kutusow, as the French had reached Vienna before that army touched the Danube. According to the 26th Bulletin, Gen. Murat apprehending a junction of the Russians after the signing of the convention, proceeded towards Znaim, and on the 17th this place was the Head-quarters of the French Emperor. The Russians were upon the retreat towards Brunn, the Capital of Moravia, and the French in pursuit of them, but in consideration that the Emperor of Austria was in that city, the French did not continue their march.

From the correspondence respecting Hungary, we learn that the Arch Duke Palatine, by General Palffy, announced to the French that without intentions of hostility, the Kingdom of Hungary would be guarded from the depredations of the Austrian army, relying on the disposition of the French to prevent any excesses. And General Devoust of the French army declared that the French Emperor was ready to consider Hungary as neutral.

General Clarke was appointed Governor General of the Upper and Lower Austria. In the surrender of Vienna, the French came into possession of immense military stores. Above 2 thousand field pieces came into their hands, besides other ordnance, and a vast quantity of powder.

The following is a Statistical account of the successes of the French, as given at Ratisbon by a person acquainted with the dominions of Austria. The French have taken all hither Austria, and the Imperial fiefs in Swabia, a great part of Bohemia, upper and lower Austria, a part of Moravia, the kingdom of Hungary, which submitted of its own accord to France, Syria, Corinthia, Carniola and part of Istria; all the Venetian territory so called, and all the Tyrol country. These states and provinces have 18 millions of inhabitants.

The French column which passed the Danube at Linta, reached Budweis, and took the magazines in that place. On the 11th November, General Hilliers entered Pilsen, in Bohemia, with 14 000 men. The Austrian Duke Ferdinand, who had made this place his head-quarters, retreated to Beraun. In consequence, orders had been given to evacuate Prague, and to retire to Olmutz. The capitulation of Kufstein, in the Tyrol was obtained by the Bavarian troops. Four hours were given, on the 7th of November to the garrison to determine. The 25th bulletin explains the capitulation of the Russian army, after the action at Hollabrun. Baron Wintzingerode was aid-de-camp-general of his Russian Majesty, and proposed to capitulate. The Emperor of France refused his consent, as the Baron had not due powers, but as it was announced that the Emperor of Russia was near, if this prince should ratify the convention, it should have the ratification of the French Emperor. The event is given in the next bulletin. In the Tyrol, the Arch Duke was in great danger of being surrounded but he had formed a junction with his brother the Arch Duke Charles, at Leybach. Since the last bulletin from Italy, it is reported that the French division, which had entered Gortz, was upon the march to Trieste, the Austrian port on the Adriatic. The accounts of the situation of the city of Venice, are contradictory. It has been said that some measures, by consent, had preserved this city from any present interruptions.

Near 3000 pieces of brass cannon, and 200,000 muskets were taken at Vienna.

The Russians are marching into Westphalia, to join the English troops which have landed at the mouth of the Elbe.—The Russians and Swedes passed the Elbe on the 16th of November, and the King of Sweden expecting a long absence, had appointed a Regent in his Kingdom. The convention of Russia and Prussia at Potsdam, is explained into an obligation of Prussia to seek a peace.

The following articles are extracted from the Bourdeaux Gazette, of Dec. 3, 1805:—

BOURDEAUX, DEC. 3.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Zinaim, 27th Brumaire, (Nov. 18.)

Prince Murat, being informed that the Russian Generals, immediately after the signing of the convention, had set out on their march, with a portion of their army, towards Zinaim, and that every thing indicated that the other part was going to follow it and escape us, made known to it that the Emperor had not ratified the convention, and that in consequence he was going to attack. This he did on the 25th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, which occasioned the engagement of Justersdoff, in which the part of the Russian army forming the rear guard, was routed, lost 12 pieces of cannon, 100 baggage waggons, 2000 prisoners, and had 2000 men killed. Marshal Lannes caused the enemy to be attacked in front, and whilst he caused his left to be turned by the brigade of grenadiers commanded by General Dupas, Marshal Soult caused his right to be turned by General Levasseur's brigade of the division Legrand. The Gen. of brigade Walther charged the Russians with a brigade of dragoons, and made three hundred prisoners.

Had it not been for the night, nothing would have escaped. The two armies fought sword in hand several times. General Ondinot was wounded. His two aid-de-camps, Demangeot and Lamotte, were also wounded by his side. The wound of the General will prevent his serving for about a fortnight. In the mean-time the Emperor, wishing to give the grenadiers a proof of his esteem, has appointed General Duroc to command them. The Emperor removed his head quarters to Zinaim on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian rear-guard was obliged to leave its hospitals at Zinaim. The Russians have retired towards Brunn, and our advanced guard have followed them half-way; but the Emperor, being informed that the Emperor of Austria was there, wished to give a proof of his regard for this Prince, and halted on the 27th.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has made an incursion as far as Pilsen, in Bohemia, and obliged the enemy to evacuate his positions. The dragoons on foot crossed with rapidity the mountains covered with ice and fur trees, which separates Bohemia from Bavaria.

No idea can be formed of the terror that the Russians have inspired in Moravia. In making their retreat, they burn the finest villages, and knock down the peasants.—Hence the inhabitants revive upon seeing them depart. They say: "our enemies are gone." They speak of them only as of barbarians, who have brought desolation among them.

[Here follows the capitulation of the garrison of the fortress of Kufstein, to the Franco-Bavarian brigade commanded by Major General Count Mezanelli: The conditions of which were, That the Garrison should march out with the honours of war, with their campaign artillery, without taking any ammunition; and that private property should be respected, and conveyed in safety to the Austrian army.]

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from Marshal Angereau, commanding the 7th corps of the Grand Army, to the General of Division Vial, Ambassador from H. M. the Emperor of the French to the Helvetic Confederation.

Head-Quarters at Bregentz,
27th Brumaire, (Nov. 18,) year 14.

Lindau, Bregentz and Feldkirch are in our possession. All this was done on the 22d and 23d inst. the results of which are:

Six thousand Austrians disarmed and sent back into Bohemia, under condition of not serving against France for a year and a day.

A considerable number of Tyrolians disarmed and peasantry kept under.

Eight standards, magazines; and a fine park of artillery.

I continue a vigorous pursuit of the Prince de Rohan's corps, which I hope soon to come up with.

A Lieutenant General and a Major General are amongst our prisoners.

Receive my dear General, the assurance of my high esteem.

(*Signed*)
AUGEREAU.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 4, 1806.

IT is said the Spanish Marquis passed through this city, on Friday or Saturday last, on his way to Philadelphia—and that he left Washington in consequence of a *hint* from the Secretary of State, that his *august* presence would be *more agreeably any where than at the seat of government.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 7.

By a perusal of the debate which we this day publish from the notes of our correspondent at Washington, it will be seen that the proposed detachment of 100,000 militia is designed by Gen. Varnum to prevent the impressment and ill treatment of our *seamen!*—From every thing which is said and done in Congress, we are more and more persuaded that there is no serious intention to venture upon any efficient measures to vindicate the honor of the country or to protect the rights of the citizens. Men who are in earnest never bluster and swagger in this manner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 11.

A letter from Aux-Cayes, dated Dec. 27, says—The negroes in this neighbourhood are in a state of revolt, and have possession of a fort about 10 miles distance. The troops are beating to arms. The ground of complaint is, that the government exact too great a proportion of the produce.

It is reported, that there has been an arrival at Glouceſter, in a short passage from Bourdeaux, which has brought news that the Russians have compelled Bonaparte to retreat from some of his positions in Germany, after a desperate battle.

RHODE-ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, FEB. 8.

The list of counterfeit bills published in this Gazette, of last week, from the Columbian Centinel, having had the effect of cautioning people against taking money without inspection, and to arouse the public detestation against so extensive an evil as that list seemed to threaten, we are happy to have it in our power, to afford relief to those who may be anxious lest the circulation of bank paper should be impeded, and many individuals suffer, by informing the public, that an extensive plot, formed by deluded citizens of this and the neighbouring states, has been discovered; that five of the gang are already committed to our gaol, two others arrested, and that several enterprizing officers and others are in pursuit of the rest. Seven plates, comprizing fourteen different kinds of bills, are secured, and such information obtained, as must effectually frustrate the evil designs of this iniquitous horde.—We are also authorized to say, that very few, if any, of the bills in imitation of those of the banks in this town had been finished, and there is good reason to believe, that the greater part of those of Glocester and Smithfield banks have been detected; and, what may relieve the minds of those who have taken any of the counterfeit bills, is the prospect of those concerned being able to make good, by their estates, all damages.—The counterfeit plates of Providence, Glocester and Smithfield, are among those already found, so that no more bills can be issued by this company. Saying more at present on the subject might be improper, and it is presumed that the united efforts of the banks in this state, with those of the good citizens of this and the neighbouring states, will shortly put an end to this nefarious business.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1806.

☞ Under the *Foreign Head*, in this day's Mercury, will be found a selection of *Late* and *very Important* European News.

FROM WASHINGTON, February 2.

"*Congress, House of Representatives.*—On Friday last, Dr. Leib moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of a report of a select committee in favour of the erection of a bridge over the Potomack. His reason was to make way for business of pressing national importance.

"Mr. Van Courtland, supported the motion for the same reason, and particularly under the impression that the state of the public affairs called loudly for effectual measures for the protection of our ports and harbours.

"After considerable discussion the motion was negatived.

"Mr. Van Courtland, then, instead of listening to the loud calls to which he had just alluded, and introducing some important business, proposed a number of amendments to the rules of the House.

"The first of these amendments prohibits a member from reading in the house any book or printed paper, or writing any letters;—the second prohibits the serjeant at arms from keeping or stating the accounts of the members, or giving receipts in the house, and prohibits the door-keepers from coming on the floor to call out members.

"The next subject of discussion was, whether, when the House adjourn it shall adjourn until Monday, when it was expected that Mr. Gregg's resolution, (for suspending our commercial intercourse with Great-Britain,) would be called up. The question was finally determined in the affirmative; and then the House adjourned until Monday."

The Legislature of New-York commenced its winter session at Albany, the 29th ult.

Governour Lewis, in his address, recommends fortifying the harbour of New-York.—He observes, that from the conduct of the general government, "nothing very efficient is to be expected from that quarter"; and therefore it becomes a duty of the Legislature to attend to it.

It is rumoured, says a late New-York paper, that the Senate of the United States have refused to ratify the Tripoline Treaty; and that another expedition is talked of to reinstate Hamet Bashaw!

Accounts from Trinidad are to the 2d of January. Tranquillity was restored. There were reports of an insurrection of the blacks at Tobago.

Seventy of the Watches, and a considerable part of the Jewelry, stolen from the shop of Mr. Baldwin, at Salem, (Mass.) some time since, were found last week, secreted in the garret of the hospital in that place.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned the 28th ult. after a long session. It has passed, during the session, 119 acts; among which are seven for lotteries, and several for turnpike roads.

A Baltimore paper advertises to be seen, a woman *born black*, who has since *turned white.*

A Bridge over the river Delaware, near Trenton, is so far completed as to be passed.—Great benefits are anticipated from it.

A letter from Cadiz, received at New-York, mentions, that 10 ships only, out of 33 which were in the engagement with the English off Cape Trafalgar, remained; and only *two* of them were worth repairing, viz. The Pluton, and the San Justin, Spanish.

We learn, with pleasure, that the valuable ship John Jay, of Providence, belonging to Messrs. Brown & Ives, (reported to have been captured by the British,) has arrived at that port from Batavia.

Congress seem yet to have brought no vigorous measures to maturity, respecting the wrongs we suffer from the European powers.

From the N. Y. Herald, of Feb. 5, 1806.

Literary Notice.—We have the satisfaction to inform the public that the first volume of the celebrated work, entitled *The Maritime Law of Europe*, by M. D. Azuni, as translated by William Johnson, Esq. is nearly ready for delivery. It is to be hoped that this valuable work, so correctly and ably translated as it must be, judging from the well known accuracy and talents of the translator, will meet with a more remunerative sale than usual. It is a work which is destined to a place on the same shelf with Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, &c. On the subject of *neutral rights* always so interesting to this country, it is unquestionably superior to any writer ancient or modern.

Arrived at this port, on Sunday last, the Schooner Thetis, Loring, of New-York, in 54 days from Tarrajona, (Spain.).—Left at Tarrajona, Dec. 15, schooner Enterprize, Tucker, of Boston, to sail for Salou, the first wind.—Dec. 31. Cape Spartel bearing East, 12 leagues, spoke schooner Fame, Marchant, of and from Boston, bound to Malaga, all well.—January 20, lat. 30, 35, long. 61, 40, spoke schooner Lively, Ward, of and from New-York, 9 days out, bound to Guadaloupe, all well.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb. 14.

ENTERED,		*From*
Sloop Fame,	Justin,	New-York
CLEARED,		NONE.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Public are respectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at least none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a 3 Dollar Note into* 8—of which denomination they have issued none—it was badly done; the ink was discharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For security, and to guard against impositions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are desired to attend to, viz.

Notes of	1	Dollar; a Woman milking.
Do.	2	a Plough.
Do.	3	a Wind-mill.
Do,	5	a Wheat-Sheaf.
Do.	10	a Ship.
And Do.	50	a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been issued by the Rhode-Island Union Bank.

By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, February 13, 1806.

MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY and BOSTON REVIEW.

The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, for January, 1806, is received, and ready for delivery, at the office of the Newport Mercury.—Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

☞ Subscriptions for the above truly valuable and meritorious work, are still received at the office of the Newport Mercury.

BOOKS.

Just received, and for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, the following Books, viz.

JOHNSON's Works and Life, by Murphy, 12 vols. 8vo.

Buffon's Natural History, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols. 12mo.

This truly valuable work, is thus spoken of in Miln's well-bred Scholar.

"*Natural History.*—Though this part of science has been treated by some of the first writers in almost every civilized nation, yet it never appeared to such advantage as in the admirable work of BUFFON. Nature has been called the transcript of the Deity. BUFFON's history is certainly the brightest transcript of nature. His genius is as diversified and as sublime as his subject; and his descriptive powers are so strong, that they not only convey the clearest ideas of every object to the understanding, but impress the most lively images of it upon the fancy. In whatever point of view we consider this performance, we must acknowledge it to be the most valuable production of human abilities that has ever yet appeared. By exhibiting so comprehensive a survey of the wonders and blessings of the creation, it fills us with the purest and most exalted sentiments of piety and gratitude towards the Supreme Being. The fund of knowledge which it contains is of the greatest importance in every pursuit, in agriculture, in commerce, in physic, in all the arts, either useful, or ornamental. Were we even to look upon it only as a collection of materials to store the mind of the young orator, he would find it more serviceable to him than all the books of Rhetoric than ever were written. CICERO and QUINTILLIAN only teach us how to display our riches to most advantage: but BUFFON supplies us with an immense treasure: he not only points out the method and sets the example, but furnishes us with the means of being eloquent. To a work, therefore, of such inestimable excellence the student's attention cannot be too earnestly, or too frequently, directed."

Baker's new Translation of Livy's Roman History, 6 vols. 8vo.
Thompson's Suetonius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 8vo.
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Patsall's Translation of Quintillian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory notes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Letters during a residence in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*In this Work, not a Page occurs, that does not either amuse by its Humour, or instruct by a just Train of Thoughts happily expressed.*—London Critical Review.

Smart's Phædrus's Fables, 1 vol. 12mo.
Gay's Fables, with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Raynal's commercial and political History of the European settlements in the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo.
The Life of David Garrick, Esq. the celebrated English comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol. 8vo.
A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804—By John Carr, Esq. author of "*The Stranger in France, &c. &c.*
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo.
Boyer's French and English Dictionary.
Walker's Dictionary with Johnson's Definitions.
A few more copies of Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling; a new and celebrated Novel by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.
Bissett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Fessenden's Works; including "Terrible Tractoration," and the last edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handsomely bound and gilt.
Anacharsis' Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo.—*very cheap.*
Don Quixotte (*a new and elegant edition with plates*) 4 vols. 8vo.
Sydenham's Works by Wallis, 2 vols. 8vo.
Miln's Well-Bred Scholar, superbly bound in Morocco, gilt, extra, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lord Kaimes's Sketches of the History of Man, 3 vols. 12mo.
Do. Do, on Education, 1 vol. 8vo
Do. Do. Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mandeville's Fable of the Bees; or private Vices public Benefits, with an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society, 1 vol. 8vo.
A few more copies of Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol, 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.

"*This book is well worthy the attention of the Law-Student, as it contains an exhibition of judicial proceedings, and much learning on the Law of Impeachment; and as it will stand as a precedent for future times.*—Boston Review.

Robinson's British Admiralty Reports, 4 vols.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chittey on Bills of Exchange and promissory Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of Natural and politic Law, 1 vol.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Marshall on Insurance, 1 vol.
The 1st vol. of Caine's New-York Cases in Error
Vols 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.
Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.
Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol 8vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 12mo.

Newport, Feb. 15, 1806.

GEORGE WANTON

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has purchased the Stock in Trade belonging to W. R. Wilder, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, to which stock he will shortly make large additions: In future every new publication, as soon as from the press, will be for Sale at his Book-store.—This being his first attempt in business, to which he has served a regular Apprenticeship, he most sanguinely hopes to meet with such encouragement as will be profitable and pleasing, and enable him to keep the best assortment.

He will in a few weeks open a Circulating Library.

Newport, February 14, 1806.

BRISTOL-ROAD LOTTERY.

THE Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. having granted to the town of Bristol the benefit of a Lottery, for the purpose of making a good Road from Bristol-ferry to Warren, they have elected the subscribers managers to the same, who have given bonds, as required by law, and now present the public with the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		500		500
3	of	200	are	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
10		25		250
31		10		310
1230		8		9840
1291 Prizes.				14000
2709 Blanks.				
		For the Lottery,		2000

4000 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are 16000

The Managers of the above Lottery are resolved to make every exertion to effect a speedy sale of the Tickets, and considering that the scheme is calculated on terms highly advantageous to the adventurers, and that the use to which the saving is to be applied is for a public purpose, and of a beneficial nature to the community at large, they flatter themselves they shall be able to commence the drawing of said Lottery by the first of January next. The prizes shall be paid by the Venders of the Tickets, or the Managers, without deduction, with the greatest promptitude. A list of prizes will be published immediately after the drawing is completed. All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing, will be considered as given to the use of the Lottery.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM D'WOLF,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
THOMAS CHURCH,
WILLIAM COGGESHALL } *Managers.*

Bristol, Sept. 10, 1805.

N. B. The Managers of the above Lottery, respectively inform the public, that the Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 20th inst. and be continued from day to day (Sundays excepted) until completed.

Bristol, Feb. 12, 1806.

☞ A few Tickets in the above-mentioned Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED,
By ISAAC RILEY and Co. No. 1, City-Hotel, Broadway, New-York, a work, entitled

THE
MARITIME LAW OF EUROPE,

In Two Octavo Volumes, by M. D. AZUNI,

Late Senator, and Judge of the Commercial and Maritime Court at Nice, Member of the Academies of Sciences at Turin, Naples, Florence, Modena, Alexandria, Carrara, Rome, Trieste, Member of the Athenæum of Arts, and of the Academy of Legislation at Paris, and of the Academy of of Arts and Sciences at Marseilles. Translated from the last Paris Edition, 1805.

THE Maritime Law of Europe is, at the present day, the most interesting branch of the law of nations. It deserves to be studied by statesmen, lawyers, publicists, and by all, who are called to discharge the duties of public ministers, or agents. Notwithstanding its importance, the subject has been but slightly touched upon by the most celebrated publicists. It is surprising that, in an age, when the attension of the powers of Europe is generally directed towards commerce and navigation, with an energy and perseverance, unknown to former times, that not a single writer has attempted to treat of this subject in a scientific and systematic manner. M. *Azuni* is the first who has attempted to unfold the principles of Maritime Jurisprudence in their full extent, and to reduce them to a regular system. The author, from his youth, has been engaged in employments connected with maritime law, and had prepared himself for the execution of the present performance, by the composition of several important works on political economy, maritime jurisprudence and commerce.

The work was originally published at Florence, in 1795. Another edition appeared at Trieste, in 1796. It has since been translated into most of the languages of Europe. The author, having carefully revised and corrected his work, has, during the present year, re-published it, at Paris, in the French language, with large additions. From this improved edition, the translation, now offered to the public, has been made.

☞ *It will be delivered to subscribers, at 3 dollars a volume, handsomely bound and lettered.* *New-York, Dec. 8, 1805.*

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work, are received at the office of the Newport Mercury, where a specimen of the type and paper may be seen.

WRITING PAPER,

Of various kinds and qualities (by the ream or single quire) for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 4, 1806.

IT is said the Spanish Marquis passed through this city, on Friday or Saturday last, on his way to Philadelphia—and that he left Washington in consequence of a *hint* from the Secretary of State, that his *august* presence would be *more agreeably any where than at the seat of government.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 7.

By a perusal of the debate which we this day publish from the notes of our correspondent at Washington, it will be seen that the proposed detachment of 100,000 militia is designed by Gen. Varnum to prevent the impressment and ill treatment of our *seamen!*—From every thing which is said and done in Congress, we are more and more persuaded that there is no serious intention to venture upon any efficient measures to vindicate the honor of the country or to protect the rights of the citizens. Men who are in earnest never bluster and swagger in this manner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 11.

A letter from Aux-Cayes, dated Dec. 27, says—The negroes in this neighbourhood are in a state of revolt, and have possession of a fort about 10 miles distance. The troops are beating to arms. The ground of complaint is, that the government exact too great a proportion of the produce.

It is reported, that there has been an arrival at Glouceſter, in a short passage from Bourdeaux, which has brought news that the Russians have compelled Bonaparte to retreat from some of his positions in Germany, after a desperate battle.

RHODE-ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, FEB. 8.

The list of counterfeit bills published in this Gazette, of last week, from the Columbian Centinel, having had the effect of cautioning people against taking money without inspection, and to arouse the public detestation against so extensive an evil as that list seemed to threaten, we are happy to have it in our power, to afford relief to those who may be anxious lest the circulation of bank paper should be impeded, and many individuals suffer, by informing the public, that an extensive plot, formed by deluded citizens of this and the neighbouring states, has been discovered; that five of the gang are already committed to our gaol, two others arrested, and that several enterprizing officers and others are in pursuit of the rest. Seven plates, comprizing fourteen different kinds of bills, are secured, and such information obtained, as must effectually frustrate the evil designs of this iniquitous horde.—We are also authorized to say, that very few, if any, of the bills in imitation of those of the banks in this town had been finished, and there is good reason to believe, that the greater part of those of Glocester and Smithfield banks have been detected; and, what may relieve the minds of those who have taken any of the counterfeit bills, is the prospect of those concerned being able to make good, by their estates, all damages.—The counterfeit plates of Providence, Glocester and Smithfield, are among those already found, so that no more bills can be issued by this company. Saying more at present on the subject might be improper, and it is presumed that the united efforts of the banks in this state, with those of the good citizens of this and the neighbouring states, will shortly put an end to this nefarious business.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1806.

☞ Under the *Foreign Head*, in this day's Mercury, will be found a selection of *Late* and *very Important* European News.

FROM WASHINGTON, February 2.

"*Congress, House of Representatives.*—On Friday last, Dr. Leib moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of a report of a select committee in favour of the erection of a bridge over the Potomack. His reason was to make way for business of pressing national importance.

"Mr. Van Courtland, supported the motion for the same reason, and particularly under the impression that the state of the public affairs called loudly for effectual measures for the protection of our ports and harbours.

"After considerable discussion the motion was negatived.

"Mr. Van Courtland, then, instead of listening to the loud calls to which he had just alluded, and introducing some important business, proposed a number of amendments to the rules of the House.

"The first of these amendments prohibits a member from reading in the house any book or printed paper, or writing any letters;—the second prohibits the serjeant at arms from keeping or stating the accounts of the members, or giving receipts in the house, and prohibits the door-keepers from coming on the floor to call out members.

"The next subject of discussion was whether, when the House adjourn it shall adjourn until Monday, when it was expected that Mr. Gregg's resolution, (for suspending our commercial intercourse with Great-Britain,) would be called up. The question was finally determined in the affirmative; and then the House adjourned until Monday."

The Legislature of New-York commenced its winter session at Albany, the 29th ult.

Governour Lewis, in his address, recommends fortifying the harbour of New-York.—He observes, that from the conduct of the general government, "nothing very efficient is to be expected from that quarter"; and therefore it becomes a duty of the Legislature to attend to it.

It is rumoured, says a late New-York paper, that the Senate of the United States have refused to ratify the Tripoline Treaty; and that another expedition is talked of to reinstate Hamet Bashaw!

Accounts from Trinidad are to the 2d of January. Tranquillity was restored. There were reports of an insurrection of the blacks at Tobago.

Seventy of the Watches, and a considerable part of the Jewelry, stolen from the shop of Mr. Baldwin, at Salem, (Mass.) some time since, were found last week, secreted in the garret of the hospital in that place.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned the 28th ult. after a long session. It has passed, during the session, 119 acts; among which are seven for lotteries, and several for turnpike roads.

A Baltimore paper advertises to be seen, a woman *born black*, who has since *turned white.*

A Bridge over the river Delaware, near Trenton, is so far completed as to be passed.—Great benefits are anticipated from it.

A letter from Cadiz, received at New-York, mentions, that 10 ships only, out of 33 which were in the engagement with the English off Cape Trafalgar, remained; and only *two* of them were worth repairing, viz. The Pluton, and the San Justin, Spanish.

We learn, with pleasure, that the valuable ship John Jay, of Providence, belonging to Messrs. Brown & Ives, (reported to have been captured by the British,) has arrived at that port from Batavia.

Congress seem yet to have brought no vigorous measures to maturity, respecting the wrongs we suffer from the European powers.

From the N. Y. Herald, of Feb. 5, 1806.

Literary Notice.—We have the satisfaction to inform the public that the first volume of the celebrated work, entitled *The Maritime Law of Europe*, by M. D. Azuni, as translated by William Johnson, Esq. is nearly ready for delivery. It is to be hoped that this valuable work, so correctly and ably translated as it must be, judging from the well known accuracy and talents of the translator, will meet with a more remunerative sale than usual. It is a work which is destined to a place on the same shelf with Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, &c. On the subject of *neutral rights* always so interesting to this country, it is unquestionably superior to any writer ancient or modern.

Arrived at this port, on Sunday last, the Schooner Thetis, Loring, of New-York, in 54 days from Tarrajona, (Spain.).—Left at Tarrajona, Dec. 15, schooner Enterprize, Tucker, of Boston, to sail for Salou, the first wind.—Dec. 31. Cape Spartel bearing East, 12 leagues, spoke schooner Fame, Marchant, of and from Boston, bound to Malaga, all well.—January 20, lat. 30, 35, long. 61, 40, spoke schooner Lively, Ward, of and from New-York, 9 days out, bound to Guadaloupe, all well.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb. 14.

	ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame,	Justin,	New-York
	CLEARED,	NONE.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Public are respectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at least none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a 3 Dollar Note into* 8—of which denomination they have issued none—it was badly done; the ink was discharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For security, and to guard against impositions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are desired to attend to, viz.

Notes of	1	Dollar; a Woman milking.
Do.	2	a Plough.
Do.	3	a Wind-mill.
Do,	5	a Wheat-Sheaf.
Do.	10	a Ship.
And Do.	50	a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been issued by the Rhode-Island Union Bank.

By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, February 13, 1806.

MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY and BOSTON REVIEW.

The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, for January, 1806, is received, and ready for delivery, at the office of the Newport Mercury.—Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

☞ Subscriptions for the above truly valuable and meritorious work, are still received at the office of the Newport Mercury.

BOOKS.

Just received, and for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, the following Books, viz.

JOHNSON's Works and Life, by Murphy, 12 vols. 8vo.

Buffon's Natural History, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols. 12mo.

This truly valuable work, is thus spoken of in Miln's well-bred Scholar.

"*Natural History.*—Though this part of science has been treated by some of the first writers in almost every civilized nation, yet it never appeared to such advantage as in the admirable work of BURTON. Nature has been called the transcript of the Deity. BUFFON's history is certainly the brightest transcript of nature. His genius is as diversified and as sublime as his subject; and his descriptive powers are so strong, that they not only convey the clearest ideas of every object to the understanding, but impress the most lively images of it upon the fancy. In whatever point of view we consider this performance, we must acknowledge it to be the most valuable production of human abilities that has ever yet appeared. By exhibiting so comprehensive a survey of the wonders and blessings of the creation, it fills us with the purest and most exalted sentiments of piety and gratitude towards the Supreme Being. The fund of knowledge which it contains is of the greatest importance in every pursuit, in agriculture, in commerce, in physic, in all the arts, either useful, or ornamental. Were we even to look upon it only as a collection of materials to store the mind of the young orator, he would find it more serviceable to him than all the books of Rhetoric than ever were written. CICERO and QUINTILLIAN only teach us how to display our riches to most advantage: but BUFFON supplies us with an immense treasure: he not only points out the method and sets the example, but furnishes us with the means of being eloquent. To a work, therefore, of such inestimable excellence the student's attention cannot be too earnestly, or too frequently, directed."

Baker's new Translation of Livy's Roman History, 6 vols. 8vo.
Thompson's Suetonius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 8vo.
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Patsall's Translation of Quintillian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory notes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Letters during a residence in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*In this Work, not a Page occurs, that does not either amuse by its Humour, or instruct by a just Train of Thoughts happily expressed.*—London Critical Review.

Smart's Phædrus's Fables, 1 vol. 12mo.
Gay's Fables, with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Raynal's commercial and political History of the European settlements in the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo.
The Life of David Garrick, Esq. the celebrated English comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol. 8vo.
A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804—By John Carr, Esq. author of "*The Stranger in France, &c. &c.*
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo.
Boyer's French and English Dictionary.
Walker's Dictionary with Johnson's Definitions.
A few more copies of Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling; a new and celebrated Novel by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.
Bissett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Fessenden's Works; including "Terrible Tractoration," and the last edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handsomely bound and gilt.
Anacharsis' Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo.—*very cheap.*
Don Quixotte (*a new and elegant edition with plates*) 4 vols. 8vo.
Sydenham's Works by Wallis, 2 vols. 8vo.
Miln's Well-Bred Scholar, superbly bound in Morocco, gilt, extra, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lord Kaimes's Sketches of the History of Man, 3 vols. 12mo.
Do. Do, on Education, 1 vol. 8vo
Do. Do Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mandeville's Fable of the Bees; or private Vices public Benefits, with an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society, 1 vol. 8vo.
A few more copies of Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.

"*This book is well worthy the attention of the Law-Student, as it contains an exhibition of judicial proceedings, and much learning on the Law of Impeachment; and as it will stand as a precedent for future times.*—Boston Review.

Robinson's British Admiralty Reports, 4 vols.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chitty on Bills of Exchange and promissory Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of Natural and politic Law, 1 vol.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Marshall on Insurance, 1 vol.
The 1st vol. of Caine's New-York Cases in Error
Vols 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.
Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.
Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol 8vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 12mo.

Newport, Feb. 15, 1806.

GEORGE WANTON

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has purchased the Stock in Trade belonging to W. R. Wilder, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, to which stock he will shortly make large additions: In future every new publication, as soon as from the press, will be for Sale at his Book-store.—This being his first attempt in business, to which he has served a regular Apprenticeship, he most sanguinely hopes to meet with such encouragement as will be profitable and pleasing, and enable him to keep the best assortment.

He will in a few weeks open a Circulating Library.

Newport, February 14, 1806.

BRISTOL-ROAD LOTTERY.

THE Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. having granted to the town of Bristol the benefit of a Lottery, for the purpose of making a good Road from Bristol-ferry to Warren, they have elected the subscribers managers to the same, who have given bonds, as required by law, and now present the public with the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		500		500
3	of	200	are	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
10		25		250
31		10		310
1230		8		9840
1291 Prizes.				14000
2709 Blanks.				
		For the Lottery,		2000
4000 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are				1600

The Managers of the above Lottery are resolved to make every exertion to effect a speedy sale of the Tickets, and considering that the scheme is calculated on terms highly advantageous to the adventurers, and that the use to which the saving is to be applied is for a public purpose, and of a beneficial nature to the community at large, they flatter themselves they shall be able to commence the drawing of said Lottery by the first of January next. The prizes shall be paid by the Venders of the Tickets, or the Managers, without deduction, with the greatest promptitude. A list of prizes will be published immediately after the drawing is completed. All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing, will be considered as given to the use of the Lottery.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM D'WOLF,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
THOMAS CHURCH,
WILLIAM COGGESHALL } *Managers.*

Bristol, Sept. 10, 1805.

N. B. The Managers of the above Lottery, respectively inform the public, that the Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 20th inst. and be continued from day to day (Sundays excepted) until completed.

Bristol, Feb. 12, 1806.

☞ A few Tickets in the above-mentioned Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED,
By ISAAC RILEY and Co. No. 1, City-Hotel, Broadway, New-York, a work, entitled

THE
MARITIME LAW OF EUROPE,

In Two Octavo Volumes, by M. D. AZUNI,

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WRITING PAPER,

Of various kinds and qualities (by the ream or single quire) for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

POETRY.

☞ WE cannot resist the inclination to give extended publicity to the following effusion of GENIUS and POESY.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The following was transmitted us by post, from a correspondent in *Litchfield (Connecticut.)*

VALETE VIRGINES! SALVE FAMA!

FURIES seize thee, tedious book!
Confusion to the author too!
Nay—nay, thy pardon good Lord COKE;
'Twas *Chloe* made me curse thee so.

While plodding o'er thy page I lay,
Her image play'd around my head,
And in a whisper seem'd to say,
"What! to the charms of beauty dead?

"Hark! how the village fair complain!
"Legions of *belles* without a *beau!*
"E'en *Laura's* beauty blooms in vain!"
She said—and down the book I threw.

But what! shall I in frenzy yield,
And leave the fond pursuit of Fame?
To *die* in beauty's flow'ry field,
And in oblivion sink my name?

Not so great NEWTON liv'd, we know;
Not such th' immortal MILTON'S pride;
Else would their glorious names, I trow,
With their *poor mortal dust* have died.

Homer shall breathe in song sublime,
When worlds no other Greek shall know;
E'en *I*, perhaps, may live in rhyme,
When death obliviates every *beau!*

Then *Chloe*, do not knit thy brow:
But kindly take the hint, sweet maid,
And let thy charms, which flourish *now*,
Like SAPPHO'S beauty, never fade!

Adieu! and if I seldom call,
Impute it not to disrespect,
For now I tell thee, once for all,
That *I am courting* INTELLECT!

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.
No. LXI.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON ADVERSITY.

VIRTUE hath interior majesty and excellence, and is not only beautiful but eternal. It hath an attractive power beyond all the transient and superficial pleasures of life.—The soul of man, like a tree in a fruitful soil, was at first planted in the garden of virtue, and while it is nourished there, it spreads and thrives with fruit and liveliest verdure; but every vice is a worm, or frost, or blight, that checks the sap, nips the tender bud, and cankers the stem itself. Doubtless there is an eternal justice of which God gives us the sense and idea, that when man shall hereafter find a punishment for his sins, he cannot plead the want of warning; since it is more than whispered to his spirit within him, and so characters in his very soul, that it is one of the distinctive properties of man from beast, that he can reflect upon himself, and apprehend eternity. There is, therefore, good in affliction, and the consequences of it, since it brings a man to deep reflection.—Virtue is not learned perfectly without a severe tutor: 'tis the fire of affliction that rescues us from our dross; the faithful hereby learn all their virtues, patience, charity, temperance, fortitude, humility, resignation and contentment; by this God forms his servants into splendor; he cleanses them from their rust, washes away their stains, consumes their dregs, and builds them up into saints; and it is surely a mark of favour to be bred up thus like princes, under the tuition of so wise an instructor in the rudiments of piety and goodness. We are the objects of our heavenly Father's care, while we are lessoned in the arts of virtue, and checked and impaled from offence. The soldier is not expert without passing through several perils. Iron is forged and anvilled, is brought to the vice and filed into shape and brightness, and then, but not before, it is fit to take its gilding.—He that is so headstrong as to slight discipline, may soon be brought to hold even virtue in contempt.

HAVANNA Molasses, suitable for Retailing—for Sale, by
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On THURSDAY the 10th Day of March next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private Sale.

THE Homestead FARM of the subscriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and pasture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made easy, and possession given, on the twenty-fifth of said month
BENJAMIN DURFEE.
Troy, February 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,
FORTY Hogsheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Jan. 20, 1806.

Just Received, from New-York,
And for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

WAR IN DISGUISE;
OR, THE
FRAUDS OF THE NEUTRAL FLAGS.

One Volume Octavo—Price 8s. 3d.

THIS is the celebrated work just published in London, which is, in point of style, inferior to no production since the days of Junius. The contents of this singular book are not less interesting than its style—as the work is acknowledged to be written at the instigation of the English Ministry, and involves principles of the utmost commercial importance, to this as well as to every other maritime neutral country. In short, no person who has an interest, either direct or indirect, in commercial pursuits, should omit the perusal of this publication.
Feb. 1, 1806.

To be Sold, or Leased,
And possession given the 25th of March next,

THE estate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, situated on Easton's point, bounded on Washington and Poplar Streets; a pleasant and airy situation.—Any person inclining to purchase, (which would be preferred) or hire, will please apply to the subscribers,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE,
GEORGE TOPHAM,
} *Committee.*
Newport, January 28, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.
Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furnished as a New-York Packet)—This vessel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built of the best materials our country affords, and is the most commodious vessel ever yet established in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to
EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, January 30, 1806.

TAKEN UP,
(A short Time since)

A CEDAR BOAT, about 12 feet keel.—The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to
JOHN WEEDEN.
North-Kingstown, Jan. 25, 1805.

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the Town of Portsmouth, have allowed the further term of six months, from the eighth day of January, 1806, for the creditors of ELIZABETH HEFFERNAN, late of Portsmouth, Widow, deceased, to exhibit and make out their claims before the subscribers, commissioners upon said estate.—We will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, at any time within said term.—No account will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.
HENRY LAWTON,
ROBERT DENNIS, jun.
Portsmouth, January 24, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of THOMAS EVANS, late of Newport, Tailor, deceased, that the Hon: Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed them one month longer from this date, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the undersigned commissioners, who will receive the same at their respective dwellings, at any time within said term.—No claims will be received, unless properly attested.
JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST,
} *Com'rs.*
All persons indebted to said estate are again requested to make immediate payment to
DORCAS EVANS, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Newport, to wit. *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, February 7th, A. D. 1806.*

WHEREAS PHILIP MANCHESTER, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, yeoman, has this day filed in said office his certain petition, setting forth, that the Hon. the General Assembly of said State, at their October session, 1805, granted him the benefit of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," made and passed in the year 1756, and praying for his discharge accordingly: This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Philip Manchester, that they be and appear (if they see fit) at the next term of said Supreme Judicial Court, which is to be holden at said Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of March ensuing, then and there to nominate commissioners, to receive an assignment of the estate of him the said Manchester.
PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of Tiverton, appointed commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN DURFEE, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent; do hereby notify the said creditors to said estate, to bring in their respective claims to us the subscribers, at the house of ABIGAIL DURFEE Widow, in said town, at the times prefixed, viz. on the last Saturdays in each month for twelve months, being the time allowed by said court for that purpose.
JOSEPH DURFEE,
NATHAN CHASE,
WILLIAM DURFEE,
} *Com'rs.*
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
ABIGAIL DURFEE, *Adm'x.*
Tiverton, Feb 6, 1806.

FOR SALE,
THIRTY Hogsheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail.
Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOTICE.
ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congress, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform those who have not paid their tax, that unless they make an immediate settlement with the Collector, their estates must be advertised for sale.
JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st Dis'trict
Collector's Office, Dec. 18, 1805.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingstown, about Two miles south-west from Wickford, on the country road—Also one-half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Grist-mill; the mill has a good run of custom, and a remarkable good stream of water; there is three separate mill-streams, that comes into one head, that attends said mill—Also eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,
BERIAH WAITE.
N. B. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.
North-Kingstown, January 6, 1806.

WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Richmond, and the adjacent towns, that they are now erecting a Machine for breaking and carding WOOL, at the mill of Joseph Collins, near Perry's Iron-Works in Richmond, (R. I.)—Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and despatch.—All favours will be carefully attended to, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
EDWARD KNEELAND.
N. B. The Machine will be ready by the first of June next.
Richmond, January 1, 1806.

THE creditors of *William C. Bates*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich on the last Monday in February next; to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, praying that the benefit of an act, made in the year A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.
THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
No. 6, Market-square,

Offers for Sale, on the lowest Terms, the following Assortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of GOODS, which he warrants to be of the first Quality, at Wholesale and Retail, viz.
SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; best Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molasses; Turks-Island Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boston Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Fresh cask Raisins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Cassia; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half hour Glasses.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4, and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
House-Brushes; Shoe-Brushes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Best Superfine FLOUR.
An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
Also a good assortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-House, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into said kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.
Newport, January 3, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf
FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,
ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the markets, having a large store in front, a bake-house with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a small garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower floor, five chambers, &c. &c.
Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money.—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Dispers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,
Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; cassimeres; plains; coatings; baizes and flannels; serges and duffils; toilinet; cassimeres; swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting; velvets; English and India checks; India cottons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—some 4 quarter London prints; cotton and silk chambray muslins; silk shawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madrass; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; russels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long silk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.
Also just received from Boston, and for sale as above, one case of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1806.

NOTICE.
THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the House and Lot of Lot, in Farewell Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, is postponed, till some future day, of which Notice will be given.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,
At their Store on HANDY'S *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,
Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.
☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.
Newport, Nov 5 1805.

FOR SALE,
A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY'S Meeting-House.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7, 1805.

POETRY.

☞ WE cannot reſiſt the inclination to give extended publicity to the following effuſion of GENIUS and POESY.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The following was tranſmitted us by poſt, from a correſpondent in *Litchfield (Connecticut.)*

VALETE VIRGINES! SALVE FAMA!

FURIES ſeize thee, tedious book!
Confuſion to the author too!
Nay—nay, thy pardon good Lord COKE;
'Twas *Chloe* made me curſe thee ſo.

While plodding o'er thy page I lay,
Her image play'd around my head,
And in a whiſper ſeem'd to ſay,
"What! to the charms of beauty dead?

"Hark! how the village fair complain!
"Legions of *belles* without a *beau!*
E'en *Laura's* beauty blooms in vain!"
She ſaid—and down the book I threw.

But what! ſhall I in frenzy yield,
And leave the fond purſuit of Fame?
To *die* in beauty's flow'ry field,
And in oblivion ſink my name?

Not ſo great NEWTON liv'd, we know;
Not ſuch th' immortal MILTON'S pride;
Elſe would their glorious names, I trow,
With their *poor mortal duſt* have died.

HOMER ſhall breathe in ſong ſublime,
When worlds no other Greek ſhall know;
E'en *I*, perhaps, may live in rhyme,
When death obliviates every *beau!*

Then *Chloe*, do not knit thy brow:
But kindly take the hint, ſweet maid,
And let thy charms, which flouriſh *now*,
Like SAPPHO'S beauty, never fade!

Adieu! and if I ſeldom call,
Impute it not to diſreſpect,
For now I tell thee, once for all,
That *I am courting* INTELLECT!

SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. LXI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON ADVERSITY.

VIRTUE hath interior majeſty and excellence, and is not only beautiful but eternal. It hath an attractive power beyond all the tranſient and ſuperficial pleaſures of life.—The ſoul of man like a tree in a fruitful ſoil, was at firſt planted in the garden of virtue, and while it is nouriſhed there, it ſpreads and thrives with fruit and livelieſt verdure; but every vice is a worm, or froſt, or blight, that checks the ſap, nips the tender bud, and cankers the ſtem itſelf. Doubtleſs there is an eternal juſtice of which God gives us the ſenſe and idea, that when man ſhall hereafter find a puniſhment for his ſins, he cannot plead the want of warning; ſince it is more than whiſpered to his ſpirit within him, and ſo characſtered in his very ſoul, that it is one of the diſtinctive properties of man from beaſt, that he can reflect upon himſelf, and apprehend eternity. There is, therefore, good in affliction, and the conſequences of it, ſince it brings a man to deep reflection.—Virtue is not learned perfectly without a ſevere tutor: 'tis the fire of affliction that reſcues us from our droſs; the faithful hereby learn all their virtues, patience, charity, temperance, fortitude, humility, reſignation and contentment; by this God forms his ſervants into ſplendor; he cleanſes them from their ruſt, waſhes away their ſtains, conſumes their dregs, and builds them up into ſaints; and it is ſurely a mark of favour to be bred up thus like princes, under the tuition of ſo wiſe an inſtructor in the rudiments of piety and goodneſs. We are the objects of our heavenly Father's care, while we are leſſoned in the arts of virtue, and checked and impaled from offence. The ſoldier is not expert without paſſing through ſeveral perils. Iron is forged and anvilled, is brought to the vice and filed into ſhape and brightneſs, and then, but not before, it is fit to take its gilding.—He that is ſo headſtrong as to ſlight diſcipline, may ſoon be brought to hold even virtue in contempt.

HAVANNA Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailing—for Sale, by
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On THURSDAY the 10th Day of March next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale,

THE Homeſtead FARM of the ſubſcriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and paſture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Out-Houſes thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given, on the twenty-fifth of ſaid month
BENJAMIN DURFEE.
Troy, February 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,
FORTY Hogſheads excellent Retailing Molaſſes.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingſtown, Jan. 20, 1806.

Juſt Received, from New-York,
And for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

WAR IN DISGUISE;
OR, THE
FRAUDS OF THE NEUTRAL FLAGS.

One Volume Octavo—Price 8s. 3d.

THIS is the celebrated work juſt publiſhed in London, which is, in point of ſtyle, inferior to no production ſince the days of Junius. The contents of this ſingular book are not leſs intereſting than its ſtyle—as the work is acknowledged to be written at the inſtigation of the Engliſh Miniſtry, and involves principles of the utmoſt commercial importance, to this as well as to every other maritime neutral country. In ſhort, no perſon who has an intereſt, either direct or indirect, in commercial purſuits, ſhould omit the peruſal of this publication.
Feb. 1, 1806.

To be Sold, or Leaſed,
And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

THE eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, ſituated on Eaſton's point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar Streets; a pleaſant and airy ſituation.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, (which would be preferred) or hire, will pleaſe apply to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE,
GEORGE TOPHAM,
} *Committee.*

Newport, January 28, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-caſks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and beſt retailing Molaſſes, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.
Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furniſhed as a New-York Packet)—This veſſel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built of the beſt materials our country affords, and is the moſt commodious veſſel ever yet eſtabliſhed in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to
EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, January 30, 1806.

TAKEN UP,
(A ſhort Time ſince)

A CEDAR BOAT, about 12 feet keel.—The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to
JOHN WEEDEN.
North-Kingſtown, Jan. 25, 1805.

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the Town of Portſmouth, have allowed the further term of ſix months, from the eighth day of January, 1806, for the creditors of ELIZABETH HEFFERNAN, late of Portſmouth, Widow, deceaſed, to exhibit and make out their claims before the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners upon ſaid eſtate.—We will receive ſaid claims at our reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term.—No account will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.
HENRY LAWTON,
ROBERT DENNIS, jun.
Portſmouth, January 24, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the eſtate of THOMAS EVANS, late of Newport, Tailor, deceaſed, that the Hon: Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed them one month longer from this date, to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate to the underſigned commiſſioners, who will receive the ſame at their reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term.—No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.
JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST,
} *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are again requeſted to make immediate payment to
DORCAS EVANS, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
Newport, to wit. *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, February 7th, A. D. 1806.*

WHEREAS PHILIP MANCHESTER, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport, yeoman, has this day filed in ſaid office his certain petition, ſetting forth, that the Hon. the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, at their October ſeſſion, 1805, granted him the benefit of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors," made and paſſed in the year 1756, and praying for his diſcharge accordingly: This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid Philip Manchester, that they be and appear (if they ſee fit) at the next term of ſaid Supreme Judicial Court, which is to be holden at ſaid Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the firſt Monday of March enſuing, then and there to nominate commiſſioners, to receive an aſſignment of the eſtate of him the ſaid Manchester.
PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of Tiverton, appointed commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of JOHN DURFEE, late of ſaid town deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the ſaid creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their reſpective claims to us the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of ABIGAIL DURFEE Widow, in ſaid town, at the times prefixed, viz. on the laſt Saturdays in each month for twelve months, being the time allowed by ſaid court for that purpoſe.
JOSEPH DURFEE,
NATHAN CHASE,
WILLIAM DURFEE,
} *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to
ABIGAIL DURFEE, *Adm'x.*
Tiverton, Feb 6, 1806.

FOR SALE,
THIRTY Hogſheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail.
Newport, Dec. 13, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congreſs, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform thoſe who have not paid their tax, that unleſs they make an immediate ſettlement with the Collector, their eſtates muſt be advertiſed for ſale.
JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st Diſtrict
Collector's Office, Dec 18, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingſtown, about Two miles ſouth-weſt from Wickford, on the country road—Alſo one-half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Griſt-mill; the mill has a good run of cuſtom, and a remarkable good ſtream of water; there is three ſeparate mill-ſtreams, that comes into one head, that attends ſaid mill—Alſo eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,
BERIAH WAITE.
N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.
North Kingſtown, January 6, 1806.

WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform the inhabitants of Richmond, and the adjacent towns, that they are now erecting a Machine for breaking and carding WOOL, at the mill of Joſeph Collins, near Perry's Iron-Works in Richmond, (R. I.)—Thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done with neatneſs and deſpatch.—All favours will be carefully attended to, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
EDWARD KNEELAND.
N. B. The Machine will be ready by the firſt of June next.
Richmond, January 1, 1806.

THE creditors of *William C. Baen*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich on the laſt Monday in February next; to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, praying that the benefit of an act, made in the year A. D. 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.
THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
No. 6, Market-quare,

Offers for Sale, on the loweſt Terms, the following Aſſortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of GOODS, which he warrants to be of the firſt Quality, at Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Liſbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; beſt Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, Weſt-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molaſſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boſton Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Freſh cask Raiſins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Caſſia; Alſpice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half hour Glaſſes.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4 and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
Houſe-Bruſhes; Shoe-Bruſhes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Beſt Superfine FLOUR.
An aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.
Alſo a good aſſortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into ſaid kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.
Newport, January 3, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower floor, five chambers, &c. &c.
Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money.—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Dispers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,
Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4 quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the Houſe and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, is poſtponed, till ſome future day, of which Notice will be given.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,
At their Store on HANDY'S *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,
Reſpectfully inform the Public,

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by ſingle and double Entry, &c—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.
Newport, Nov 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY'S Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7, 1805.